The Pacific.

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Poetry.

Lines addressed to Mrs. C. M. M., on her departure to California.

BY H. T. DANA.

Farewell to thee lady! farewell unto thee!
May fortune attend thee, to lands o'er the sea;
May the sail flow gently, that bears thee away,
And the waters beneath it, but tranquilly play;
And oft when the moon like a queen in the sky,
Bedecks with it's silver the ocean's blue dye,
And the stars that smile sweetly, from Heaven on thee,
Seem setting like diamonds in the waves of the sea,
May you gaze on the scene in the fullness of health,
And long share this blessing, which is greater than wealth.

Farewell to thee lady! we never can know,
What's before us in life, of joy or woe:
We know not the changes a year may bring forth,
So fleeting, and fickle are things of the earth;
But we trust that the guardian powers above,
Will give thee sweet friendship, enjoyment and love;
May thy pathway in life be strewed with gay flowers,
That are culled from the shade of pleasure's green bowers

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Farewell to thee lady! farewell unto thee,
Thy husband is calling from far o'er the sea;
Go lighten his heart with the charm of thy smile,
Which cannot but serve all care to beguile;
Go tell him the wishes that friendship imparts,
Are enshrined for you both, in the depths of our hearts;
And we crave that each blessing, that from heaven descends,
Will be shared in good measure, by both of our friends;
Farewell to thee lady! farewell unto thee!
May fortune attend thee to lands o'er the sea.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Sept. 5th, 1855.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

AUGUST 4th.

Amador county, lying between the Cossumnes and Mokelumne rivers, and extending from the great valley to the summit of the Sierras, is already divisible according to its industrial interests, into three parts. The lowest consists of a few rich vallies lying upon moderate rivers as they pour down from the highest mountains and begin to approach the great Sacramento Valley. The deposit from the hills for ages of the finer wash and decomposing vegetable matter, has given these vallies a fine good soil, rich in quality and of a nature to resist the severe drought of summer, so that a dry season is even better for the crops than a wet one. The two largest of these vallies are those of the Jackson creek and Sutter or Dry Creek. Some of the finest farms we have visited in the State are in these vallies, especially in the vicinity of the junction of the Sutter and Dry Creeks, and some two miles above. At this junction is a peculiar valley isolated from all others, surrounded by hills and mountain elevations that give it a beautiful, romantic aspect. To the east lie the great Sierras in the distance, coming down in gradual descents to the valley, with broken hills upon the north and south and a noble range towering abruptly upon the west, a thousand feet high, in broken peaks. Through this range the rivers, after their union, have broken a narrow gap unseen from above, so that the valley appears completely shut in. Of itself this valley is about four miles long and two and a half miles in width, and is called Ione. It is all under cultivation and is scattered over with farmers' residences, yet so few as to be far between, too far for the best interests of society, as the distance precludes the attendance of sufficient children upon public schools, or of the adults upon religious worship and those other neighborly gatherings so essential to good society. The best interests of a farming community are best subserved when upon every seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five acres a family is settled, calling the place their home. Here are two public schools, but the valley would richly support a population dense enough to require six such schools. There are in the valley two churches, a Baptist and a Methodist. In the southeast part is a pleasant village, which honors itself by the appellation of Ione City. By the way, whenever the Chinese apply a terminal to the names of their places implying a city, we may be sure it is a city; but on the contrary, whenever in America a place has a name with city as a terminal, we may be sure that as a city it is a burlesque. We have often found "city" in California used where there was not even a blacksmith shop. But Ione City is a pleasant village, of fair size, well laid out, and a part of its houses finely ornamented with shrubbery and flowers in excellent taste. One or two large flouring mills here do a good business, while four taverns, five stores, shops, dwellings, and other buildings, some of brick and all well constructed, make it a fair country town. The Sons, Templars and other Orders are here flourishing, while a good school and church bespeak for the people an honorable zeal in the best interests of the individual and of the community.

The second division of the county lies about ten miles higher to the east, and is characterized as a rich quartz-mining section. The great veins of the State here pass through the county; and along upon it are the next to the greatest mining operations in the State; Grass Valley only standing before it. The general features of the vein here are the same as described two weeks since, except that here the Great Vein, the principal lode itself, is gold-bearing and worked. Indeed, there seem properly to be no side veins. Also, we must correct the printer of the former in one thing which he evidently supposed so against nature as to justify him in changing our statement. This great vein does not *appear* at ravines, but *disappears*. It will often appear along the ridge of high hills, but on approaching a ravine or even, say in the ridge where we should expect to find it broken through, it will sink under the surface and pass as a continued vein many feet below the ravine, and then rise and appear cropping out again at the summit of the hill beyond.

The northern town on this gold vein is Drytown on Dry Creek. Four quartz mills are here in successful operation, of which the best, the Potosi, as we were informed, cleared up over thirty thousand dollars during the last six months of water. What portion of this is to be deducted for expenses we do not know, but it must be large. This town was lately swept away by fire, but it is rapidly recovering its former size, with improved streets and buildings. A good public school, regular church, and a settled population of thirty families and two hundred people, dwelling in peace and with pecuniary resources steadily developing in increased richness and permanency, make the place one of the substantial towns of the mining regions. A mile and a half south are two more quartz mills known as the Rancheria Mills, one impelled by steam power, now going, the other by water, which are good mills on a good section of the gold lode, but the town is only a gathering of eight or ten houses, a mining settlement.

AMADOR.—One mile further south brings one to a good quartz mining town of four crushing mills, called Amador. Here a fever of four days has laid us by from our work, but we trust after another day to be well again, Providence permitting. S. V.

Rum's Victims.

From the Alta.

They are lying beneath the green mounds of our cemeteries, among our golden hills and canons, on the plains stretching between here and the Mississippi; their bones are whitening in the beds of the rivers and the bays, and beneath the mighty ocean, whose waters have closed over them for ever. In gloom and despair, and darkness and sorrow, their lives have gone out, been thrown recklessly away, bartered for a few months or years of the unnatural excitement produced by an inordinate use of alcoholic stimulants.

It is not the mean and sordid, the mercenary and the unsocial man who is most liable to become a victim to the destroyer, but rather he of enlarged sympathies, and generous, social disposition who stands in most danger. The customs and habits of society are such, the system of "drinking" and "treating" has become so prevalent, that it requires a great amount of firmness to resist the temptations which are presented at nearly every street corner; and so imperceptibly the young man is almost carried on, until, as we have seen in too many sad instances in California, he falls a victim to the demon's power, and death closes the scene of his follies and his miseries. How many a man who left his home in the Eastern State temperate and sober, has, after living a short time in California, yielded to the temptations which he had resisted manfully in his former home, and has gone on, step by step, till he has ended his career in a drunkard's grave. The eager, rushing chase after easily to be-acquired wealth, the "fast" manner in which everything is done here, has a tendency to induce men to partake freely of alcoholic stimulants; and therefore, much more care is necessary, much more guarded should all be against yielding to the power and control of the tempter "which stingeth like an adder."

"Rum's victims" are found among all classes of society, among all "sorts and conditions of men." The brightest minds, men of powerful and brilliant talents, of extraordinary genius, of vivid imaginations, have fallen by the wayside along with dolts and dullards, both victims of the bowl. Men high in social and political position, statesmen and law makers, have sunk beneath the deadening influence of alcohol, as well as men whose names have never been written on the scroll of fame. Such men as Byron and Coleridge, and Lamb, and Poe, have yielded to the tempter, and the tempter has claimed them as his victims. Neither rank, or station, or genius is proof against his power, and he seems to delight in the selection of shining marks upon which to practice it.

It has been remarked often, that the climate of California was so salubrious that the laws of nature could be violated almost with impunity here, and that its invigorating influences would compensate for the ordinary amount of prudence required to preserve the body in a healthful condition. We have often heard this expression made use of by those who were in the habit of drinking freely; and they have cited the cases of others, who for years have been completely saturated with alcohol, and who yet have lived through those years of constant violation of nature's law, and who live yet. But this is an argument, and these examples, which do not hold good to the end. A week scarcely passes that we do not hear of some sudden death—a death of some one, which was entirely unexpected, unlooked for, unprepared for. A departure from this world of one—

"Unannointed, unanealed,
With all his imperfections on his head."

These, in most cases, are "Rum's Victims." The physicians have professional names for their complaints, and no coroner's inquests are held on them, no inquiries made as to the real cause of their sudden departures. In the large majority of sudden deaths which occur in California, and which have been so common as to create alarm, we are satisfied that the cause is the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. For years nature's laws may be violated, for nature is a kindly mother, but the end is certain and sure death; and in California particularly, it seems to be the case, that when the victims of the bowl do die, they die suddenly—go out like a flash.

During a long residence in California, we have seen so many cases in which hope and life have been wrecked by an inordinate use of alcohol, that we consider it a duty to raise a voice of warning. We have no desire to inflict any ultra temperance "total abstinence" ideas upon our readers, nor would we wish to curtail by legal enactments any natural rights. But when we look around us and see the inroads which are being made in all classes of society, when we see the young and the strong, and the brilliant and the hopeful, wrecking youth, and strength, and hope, as too many are doing here, we cannot do less than say to them—"Beware."

Well spoken are these words of the *Alta*. Truthfully spoken. Would that the entire press of the State would utter similar words of warning. Would that they might emblazon the word "BEWARE" before the eyes of every person who lifts the cup of intoxicating drink to his lips! If, then, the warning was enforced by the example and powerful persuasion of women, philanthropists and all christians, what sorrow, what ruin and death might be saved! And if the lips of none who minister at the altar of salvation were stained with intoxicating liquor—but, on the contrary, reasoned earnestly of "temperance and judgment to come," (shame! that we must say "if" in such a connection as this)—if all these influences were united, then might we expect to see the power of this destroying appetite broken, and have vastly less occasion to mourn over the graves of "rum's victims."

But why hesitates the *Alta* at *total abstinence*? Is it not clear that it is the only *safe* position? If the statesmen and poets (and he might have added *ministers*) to whom he alludes, were overmastered by this appetite, is it not morally certain that a very large proportion of the men of our State who drink at all, will meet the same fate? And do not the very facts so well portrayed by the *Alta*, prove that they are meeting it? In a case where such vasts interests are at stake, why not point out the course which is *certainly safe*, and urge men to take it? Why warn them of the fatal current in which they are gliding to perdition, and not cry out to them to struggle to get entirely out of it? You well know that there are thousands among us in whom the first glass now awakens a thirst so strong for more, that they will not refrain. And thousands more are reaching that point, who no more dream of the slavery into which they are going, than did "rum's victims," who now lie beneath those "green mounds," or the "mighty ocean." What do men gain so vastly valuable in drinking liquor as a beverage, to compensate the terrible risk which they most certainly run?

When so many have fallen, who would once have scorned the very idea of excess—men who had so much to restrain them—and who were most unlikely to bow to so mean a vice—is it not *right*, is it not *duty* to persuade, to urge by all that is valuable, all that is noble, all that is dear, to the keeping clear of danger in TOTAL ABSTINENCE? JOHN KNOX.

HAPPY CHILDHOOD.—Isaac Taylor, in his Treatise on Education, insists on the immense importance to a normal and healthful development of character, that life should begin with a happy childhood. It is in the sphere of a happy domestic circle that the heart's best affections bud and blossom, and the elements of manliness and virtue are formed. Sad is it when existence begins under a cloud; when the child's first experience of life is of unkindness and misery; when want and woe, and anger and hatred and cruelty, cast their shadows on its birth. Such an existence seems blighted in its beginning. It receives an injury from which it rarely recovers; or if in later life it be partially repaired, there still remains the memory of a wronged nature. The shadow of that early cloud never wholly departs from the mind. And it is apt to betray its presence in perverted impressions of human nature, and dark, gloomy views of human life.

CHRIST THE HEAD.—There is a natural gravitation of souls, which attracts them to mighty personalities; an instinct in man, which tells him that he is never so great as when looking up to one greater than himself—that he is made for this looking upward—to find, and, finding to rejoice and to be ennobled in, a nobler than himself. And doubtless this instinct in itself is divine.—*Trench.*

LETTER FROM A MINER.

Pleasant Thoughts Gilding Mountain Life.

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep sea and music in its roar;
I love not Man the less but Nature more,
From these our interviews, in which I steal
From all I may be, or have been before,
To mingle with the Universe and feel,
What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all conceal"

Few there are, who are aware of the pure delights which may be derived in almost every place, from a contemplation of Nature. When the soul is awakened to all the infinitely varied beauties, sublimities and grandeur, unfolded to its view, it then feels an unsullied joy which words cannot express, and hears a language, the melodious harmonies of which, fall upon its enraptured senses like echoes from the skies. Nature thus seen, is ever instinct with God and is the only revelation of Him in this world that our outward perceptions can have.

To illustrate my subject, let me take the experience of one day in my present locality, which to most minds, would not present features particularly striking, and see what can be found to meditate upon and enjoy. What can excel in beauty, the purple and golden splendors of the early dawn? In nature the beginning of each day seems almost like a new creation; an awakening of all its pristine charms to light and life. Vegetation has been refreshed with the gentle dews or cooling airs of night, the glowing colors of the flowers are then more brilliant, and their delicious and increased fragrance perfumes the invigorating breeze; the birds are warbling joyously their grateful notes of praise, and all surrounding objects seem to be offering up their morning orisons to the giver of every good and perfect gift. The distant and more elevated hill-tops first glow with the purple splendors of the sun's earliest rays, which gradually glide down into the lowly valleys, until at last every nook is brightened with the effulgence of the advancing day; and where has the day more brilliant glories than in this pure atmosphere and genial clime; where are the mountains more intensely blue, or the skies more purely beautiful; where is the noon-tide sun more resplendent, or where has the sun-set sky a richer and deeper glow; where does the moon shine down with a serener or more lovely light, and where does "the dread magnificence of heaven" more sublimely reveal itself from out the ebon vault of night, upon the adoring eyes of mortals here below? From my cabin door, which faces the west, I behold a succession of beautiful hills gradually rising until the back ground is relieved by the tops of the coast range of mountains, in the far distance beyond the valley of the Sacramento; while in the south may be seen the peak of Mount Diablo towering above them all. By climbing the hill on the north, the summits of the Sierras rise up in the east, with their broken surfaces partially hidden under their eternal snows; in the adjacent valley lies the quiet and picturesque town of Placerville, enclosed by the hills, on whose sides the comfortable and neat dwellings, with their fruit and flower gardens, tell us of scenes of domestic joys amidst the blessed influences of home. Scattered on all the hills are the symmetrical and spire-like pine trees, standing like sentinels of the Creator to direct our thoughts above. The ceanothus, the manzonita and the buck-eye, or *pavia flava*, beautify the hill-sides with their varied foliage, adding increased charms to the scene; but a few weeks since, the buck-eye with its rich and luxuriant foliage, its profuse and beautiful blossoms, with their delightful fragrance pervading all the air, made these hill-sides lovely indeed.

But amidst these surrounding beauties there is one object, whose barrenness and desolation forms an unpleasant and striking contrast to the scene, an object whose once hidden treasures has proved its ruin and whose rugged inequalities of bed-rock partly covered with boulders and unsightly heaps of cobble stones, tell us its glories has departed never to return. No more shall the towering pines from its summit whisper their joys and sorrows to the passing breeze; no more shall the flowering shrubs enrobe it with beauty, nor the lovely wild flowers amidst its shady nooks, open their modest eyes, sparkling with dew-drops, to welcome the dawning day; there it stands in its naked deformity, suggestive of the moral desolation and barrenness of many a human soul, stripped of every grace and beauty, of every virtue and ennobling aspiration, through the silent but powerful influence of gold.

Why should we ever complain of the dullness of life, while dwelling amidst the splendors of this Universe which surrounds us, indicating such infinite wisdom and such infinite love in its Creator; calling forth our feelings of gratitude and affection to Him our Eternal Father, who has created us in his own image, and who by endowing us with faculties to perceive and appreciate the beauties of His creation, has indissolubly blended us into the closest sympathy with his own mind. Let us with grateful hearts admire and enjoy the splendors of his material universe, and adore him for that more enduring beauty, with which we may fill our souls, making them shine with a brightness greater than that of the stars in the firmament, and which shall eternally exist when all outward beings perish, and Time shall be no more.

Coon Hollow, Cal. Aug. 1857. W. H. D.

IMMIGRATION.—Immigration from Europe is increasing. Sixty-four thousand one hundred and twelve have arrived at this port up to the present time this year, which is twenty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty more than during the corresponding portion of last year. Many of these immigrants are said to come from Bohemia and other parts of Germany, which never before supplied us with inhabitants and the condition of most of them is represented as highly promising.—*N. Y. Paper.*

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

Well would it be for man, if on earth the moral laws of God, requiring charity, purity and holiness, were universally obeyed as the physical laws which introduce seed time and harvest. Divine mercy in the kingdom of grace, is obstructed by man's apathy and indolence, so that, though the Sun of Righteousness has arisen upon the world, and the dews of truth instilled upon it, the heart of man remains a desert.

When I am assailed with heavy tribulations, I rush out among my pigs rather than remain alone by myself. The human heart is like a millstone in a mill; when you put wheat under it, it turns and bruises the wheat to flour; if you put no wheat in it, it still grinds on, but then it is itself it grinds, and wears away.—*Luther.*

"MANY," says Dr. Cheever, "are very willing to hear about Christ being crucified *for them* who will not listen for a moment to the proposed Crucifixion of their sins *for him*, especially those sins that have the sanction and protection of human law."

MISTAKE IN CHARITY.—Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity; we who could no way foresee the effect; when an all-knowing, all-wise Being showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and undeserving?—*Atterbury.*

Heat gotten by degrees, with motion and exercise, is more natural, and stays longer by one than what is gotten all at once by coming to the fire. Goods acquired by industry prove commonly more lasting than lands by descent.—*Fuller.*

I have known some men possessed of good qualities which were very serviceable to others, but useless to themselves, like a sun-dial on the front of a house, to inform the neighbors and passengers, but not the owner within.

"THE WAY."—Christ was man that man might be encouraged to begin, and God that we might find no end of the path upward.—*Beecher.*

The power of fortune is confessed only by the miserable, for the happy impute all their success to prudence and merit.—*Swift.*

If no sin were punished here, no providence would be believed; if every sin were punished here, no judgment would be expected.

Very few men, properly speaking, live at present, but are providing to live at another time.

Speech is morning to the mind. It spreads those beauteous images abroad, which else lie furled and clouded in the soul.

A great change in life is like a cold bath in winter—we all hesitate at the first plunge.

The world makes us talkers, but solitude makes us thinkers.

The eclipsing of another's sun will not make thine own shine with brighter beams.

The rill is tuneless to his ear, who feels
No harmony within.

It is easier to declaim against a *thousand* sins in others, than to mortify one in ourselves.

He travels safe and not unpleasantly who is guarded by poverty and guided by love.

Little drops of rain brighten the meadows, and little acts of kindness brighten the world.—*Alice Carey.*

If you would not have affliction visit you often, listen at once to what it teaches.

Mirth should be the embroidery of the conversation, not the web; and wit the ornament of the mind, not the furniture.

Men are frequently like tea—the real strength and goodness are not properly drawn out until they have been a short time in hot water.

The pebbles in our path weary us, and make us sore-footed, more than the rocks that only require a bold effort to surmount.

The BEAM OF THE BENEVOLENT EYE giveth value to the bounty which the hand dispenses.—*Krummacher.*

Those who fancy that money can do everything, are generally prepared to do everything for money.

A wife full of truth and love, is the prettiest flower that a man can wear next to his heart.

He who knows the world will not be too bashful.

TWIN WATERMELONS.—Our old friend, Asa Vestal, has laid on our table a couple of watermelons, which grew on one bifurcated stem, after the manner of cherries. Now, this may not be an unprecedented arrangement in the system of melancholic economy, but in the course of the multitudinous incursions, predatory or legitimate, into unnumbered watermelon patches, which we have annually engaged in from our youth up, we "never see the like before."—*San Jose Tribune.*

The above is from the San Jose *Tribune*, of Friday last. Twin-watermelons are not at all singular, at least in this prolific State. We had occasion, in the early part of last week, to notice a similar couple, grown upon the ranch of Mr. Barbour, in Ione Valley.—*Sac. Union.*

Mr. Vestal and Major Barbour were formerly slaveholders, and are now most worthy citizens of our State. In their old age they are experimenting in the cultivation of *free soil*. Mark the prolific results. Our friends who are trying to introduce slavery into Oregon and Kansas, would do well to take a hint from this case, and first try the experiment of cultivating *free* soil with *free* labor. Indeed we have no doubt that not only here, but throughout the Union, slaveholders would realize a duplication of their fruits by an application of free labor to free soil.

For the Children.

The Absent Brother.

The following pretty lines were written by a little girl eight years of age, to her brother in California:

The bright Spring sun is shining
On every shrub and tree;
But my heart is sad and lonely,
Spring has no charms for me.

For my brother's far away from home,
Far away from home and friends;
Where the world, I fear, upon him
A frowning brow now bends.

And when I go to rest at night,
My eyes are dim with tears;
When I think on him so far away,
I have many hopes and fears,

That he is sick and without friends
To soothe him in his pain;
And I strive to drive away these thoughts,
And they will come back again.

Dear brother, ever in my heart,
A secret hope there lies,
That you'll return again to home,
'Tis a hope that never dies.

ADA CLARKE.

A Brave Boy.

Here is a story of a boy who was truly brave. Every boy ought to be brave. Fighting is not always bravery. Cowards sometimes fight because they have bad tempers, or because they are afraid of being laughed at if they refuse to fight. Bravery ought to be cultivated by every child. Bravery is shown in many ways, and here is one way:

A boy in New Jersey, at various times, saved four lives before he was ten years old. When a little over eight years old, he saw his younger brother break through the ice where the water was four feet deep. He had to run twelve or fifteen yards to reach the pond; and remembering having heard his mother read a story from one of Peter Parley's clever books of a person saving another's life, when the ice was not strong enough for him to walk upon it, by creeping, he lay down on the ice, crept to the hole where his brother had broke through, reached into the water, and pulled him up by the hair, after he had sunk for the third time. Creeping backward, he drew the rescued sufferer to the shore. After this he saved the lives of three boys at the same pond, and in one of these instances showed as much coolness and presence of mind as any grown person could. Seeing the ice was too thin to bear him, he tried to borrow a sled of a boy near by, who refused it; but, pushing the boy over, he seized the sled, and shoved it to the sinking lad, who caught hold of it, and he holding on by the string, pulled him to the shore. We have only to add that this clever child was as good as he was manly and brave.

Here is another example of bravery, though of a different kind, in the story of

A YOUNG HERO.—Master Walters had been much annoyed by some one of his scholers whistling in school. Whenever he called a boy to account for such a disturbance, he would plead that it was unintentional—'he forgot all about where he was.' This became so frequent, that the master threatened a severe punishment to the next offender. The next day when the room was unusually quiet, a loud sharp whistle broke the stillness. Every one asserted that it was a certain boy who had the reputation of a mischief maker and a liar. He was called up, and, though with a somewhat stubborn look, he denied it again and again—commanded to hold out his hand. At this instant, a little slender fellow, not more than seven years old, came out, and with a very pale but decided face, held out his hand, saying as he did so, with the clear and firm tone of a hero,

"Mr. Walter, sir, do not punish him—I whistled. I was doing a long hard sum, and in rubbing out another, rubbed out by mistake, and spoiled it all, and before I thought, I whistled right out, sir. I was very much afraid, but I could not sit there and act a lie, when I knew who was to blame. You may ferule me, sir, as you said you should." And with all the firmness he could command, he again held out the little hand, never for a moment doubting that he would be punished.

Mr. Walter was much affected.

"Charles," said he, looking at the erect form of that delicate child, who had made such a conquest over his natural timidity: "I would not strike you a blow for the world. No one here doubts that you spoke the truth; you did not mean to whistle. You have been a hero, sir."

The boy went back to his seat with a flushed face, and quietly went on with his sums. He must have felt that every eye was upon him in admiration, for the smallest scholar could appreciate the moral courage of such an action.

Charles grew up; and became a devoted, consistent christian. Let all our readers imitate his noble, heroic conduct.

He who means too do well, without doing what he means until the arrival of some favorable opportunity, will never do it at all.

Col. Benton and his Mother.

Our young readers know who Col. Benton is. He has lived to a good old age, and is distinguished in the history of this country. His home is in Missouri. In a speech in New York not long since, Col. Benton said:

"My mother asked me never to use tobacco, and I have never touched it to the present day. She asked me not to game, and I never gamed; and I cannot tell this day who is winning and who is losing in any game that may be played. She admonished me, too, against hard drink; and whatever capacity for endurance I may have at present, and whatever usefulness I may attain in life, I attribute to having complied with her pious and earnest wishes. When seven years of age, she asked me not to drink, and I then made a resolution of total abstinence long before societies for that purpose were formed. I was an abstinent society at a time when I was the sole constituent of my own body; and that I have adhered to it through all time, I owe to my mother."

The London Boy.

Young people in our favored land have very little idea of the sufferings of the poor in England and elsewhere. The following little sketch will give them some idea of the truth:

Upon one of my visits to the various ragged schools of the metropolis, I became very much interested in a lad of ten or eleven years of age, with a frank, open countenance, though somewhat dirty, and dressed in a suit of rags. He was reading busily in his Testament, and would stop occasionally and ask such curious questions of his teacher, that I could but smile. His "practical observations" on certain portions of Scripture, if clothed in eloquent language, would have done honor to men of education. There was a free-heartedness in him that gleamed out through all his rags and dirt, and I sat down by him to ask him some questions.

"Where do you live, and how?" I asked.

"I live where I can," he replied, "and almost how I can."

"But," said I, "what is your trade or business? What do you generally do for a living?"

"I am a water-cress boy," he replied; "and get up every morning at two o'clock, and go on foot three or four miles, and sometimes six or eight, to the edge of the city to buy the water cresses. I get a basket of them for a shilling; and by crying them the whole day generally clear another, which pays my board and lodging."

"But can you live on a shilling a day?" I asked.

"Yes, pretty well; but many times I don't make a shilling, and then I buy a crust of bread, and go to sleep under one of the arches of London Bridge, or in some crate or box down on the wharves."

Just then the superintendent came along, and as I took his arm he said:

"That lad you have been talking with comes every night to learn to read; and although he cannot get to sleep before ten o'clock, and is obliged to be up at two in the morning, yet he is always punctual. Not long since, his mother was imprisoned for arrearages in her rent; the sum needed was ten shillings. Well, this poor boy almost starved himself, and slept out of doors, to save the money out of his scanty earnings, to release her from prison."

I went back again and talked with the boy; and in my eyes he was a truer hero than Wellington or Napoleon.

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Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Boots and Shoes—

Men's kip Boots, 18 inch	$3 75@4 50
Men's Calf Stitched Boots	5 00@6 00
Men's Calf pegged Boots	3 00@5 00
Men's Long Leg'd Rubber	—@25 62½
Women's fine lasting Gaiters	1 50@1 87
Women's Calf Peg'd Lace Boots	75@1 00
Women's Kid Sewed Buskins Boots	50@— 87
Women's Goat pegged Buskins Boots	00@— 00
Java, ℔ lb	—@— 15
Manila, ℔ lb	15@— —
Costa Rica, ℔ lb	—@— —
Rio	13@— —

Cigars—

Regalia, in 1-10 bxs true Havana	40@— 75
Imitation do best	15@— 20
Medium Qualities, do	20@— 35
Good American imit'n do	10@— 15
Do German do	4@— 8
Manila, (American made)	13@— 18½
Manila	—@— 14

Cordage—

Tarred Cordage	10@— 12
Cotton Twine	22@— 23

Candles—

Sperm, ℔ lb	45@— 47½
French	—@— 33½
Adamantine	22@— 24

Coal—

Lackawana, ℔ ton	—@12 25
Cumberland	24@— —
Vancouver's Island	None.
Oregon	—@ 8 —

Dry Goods—Sheetings, &c.

Heavy Brown ⅞	8@ 9—
Do do 4-4	11@— —
Do do 5 4	10@— 12
DRILLING:	
Heavy Brown, 30 in	8@— 8½
Bleached, 28 in	11@— 11½
COTTON DUCKS:	
Nos 1 to 5	22½@— —
Nos 6 to 10	18@— 19

Fruit and Preserves—

Apples, dried, in hf bbls	13@— 13½
Peaches, chili dried, ℔ lb	—@— 2½
Peaches, Am dried, in kegs 15	—@— 20
Brandy Fruits, qts	—@ 3 50
Brandy Fruits hf gal	6 00@— —
Assorted Pie Fruits, qts	—@ 4 50
Current Jelly, qts. glass	—@ 7 50
Oysters	6 00@ 9 00
Clams, 2 lb tins	—@ 3 50
Lobsters	—@ 3 50
Sardines hf bxs	3 75@ 3 87
Sardines, qr bxs	2 00@ 3 00

Flour and Meal—

Gallego, super's, ℔ bbl	—@16 00
Haxall, " "	12@16 00
California	7 50@10 00
Oregon	7@08 —
Corn Meal, in bbls	6 25@— —

Fish—

Mackerel, No 1 ℔ hf bbl	—@8 25
Do do ℔ kitt	2 50@3 75
Do No 2 ℔ hf bbl	6 25@— —
Salmon, smoked ℔ lb	8@— —
Salmon, Oregon, pick'd, ℔ bbl	8@10 —
Salmon, Puget's Sound	6 50@ 7 —
Cod, dry, ℔ lb	6½@— 7½

Grain—

Corn, round white	—@— 2½
Oats, California	—@— 2½
Barley, Chili	—@— —
Do California	—@— 1½
Wheat, California	—@— 03
Beans, Am. white	4 00@— —
Do California white	—@— 5

Gunpowder—

Amer. blasting, Dupont's	—@ 4 50
Do Hazard's, ℔ kg	—@ 4 75
English blasting	—@ 4 50
American canister	50@— —

Iron—

Scotch and English Pig, ℔ ton	45@— 50
American and English Pig, ℔ ton	—@— 40
Refined bar, bad ass'ort't	℔ lb —@— —
Do good do	3½@— —
Plate, No 5 to 9	3½@4 —
Sheet, No 10 to 13	5@5½ —
Do No 14 to 20	5@5½ —
Do No 24 to 27	5@— —
Cut, assorted, ℔ lb	3½@— 4½

Lumber—

Oregon, Puget's Sound, and Humboldt Bay Lumber	22@26 —
Port Orford Cedar	—@50 —
Eastern Lumber	45@60 —
Joist, floor	—@— —
Shingles, Eastern, best	—@ 5 —
Do Redwood	—@ 4 50
Clapboards, No 1	—@ 4 50
Laths, California	—@— —
Doors.....20 per cent advance.	
Sashes.....20 " "	

Malt Liquors—English Beer;

J R Tennent's Ale, ℔ hhd	—@— 55
Do Stout do	—@— 40
Alsopp's Ale	—@— 50
Barclay & Perkin's Ale	—@— 40
Do do Stout do	34 —@— —
American	14 —@— —

Molasses and Syrup—

N O Molasses, in bbls, ℔ g	65@— —
Sandwich Islands do do	55@— —
Stuart's New York Syrup	—@ 1 00
Sandwich Islands do	—@— 70

Oils—

Olive, com. in bottles, ℔ doz	$3 50@ 3 75
Linseed, boiled	—@ 1 50
Sperm, crude	—@— —
do bleached	—@— —
Whale, crude	70@— —
Do refined	90@— —
China	—@ 1 37
Lard	1 50@— —

Provisions—

Beef, mess, ℔ bbl	—@18 —
Do extra mess, ½ bbls	11 50@— —
Pork, clear, ℔ bbls	—@24 —
Do do " ½ bbls	—@17 5
Do mess " bbl	—@20 00
Do do " ½ bbl	—@15 —
Do prime ℔ bbl	—@— —
Hams, ℔ lb, in brine	15@— —
Do Bildings & Ames	22@— —
Bacon	—@— 18
Do extra clear	—@— 17
Do do mess	—@— —
Butter, new choice, indouble pkgs, ℔ lb	30@— 40
Butter, fair to prime	26@— 30
Do California	—@— 50
Lard, in kgs, choice ℔ lb	20@— 25
Do do 5 and 10lb tins, ℔ lb	—@— 24½
Cheese, choice, in tins, ℔ lb	—@— —

Produce—

Potatoes, ℔ lb	—@— 1
Onions	—@— 5½

Quicksilver—

Per quintal	—@65 00

Rice—

Carolina, in casks, ℔ lb	7@— —
China, No 1, do	—@— 6½

Sugar—

Crushed, ℔ lb	17@— —
China, first quality	—@— 13
New Orleans, yellow do	11@— —

Salt—

Fine, in 20lb bags	—@— 25
Do in 10lb bags	—@— 13
Do in 6lb bags	—@— 6½
California ground, in 10lb bgs	—@— 12½
Coarse ℔ lb	—@— 1½

Saleratus—

In ½lb glass	70@— —
In 1lb papers	—@— —

Soap—

Castile, ℔ lb	—@— 12
Bill's Pale, No 1	8@— —
Chemical Olive	7½@— —
Brown, in small boxes	—@— 4

Shot—

Assorted ℔ bag	—@ 2 75

Teas—

Gunpowder, in 1lb canisisters	—@— 57½
Do in boxes, ℔ lb	—@— 45
Imperial, in 1lb canisters, ℔ lb	—@— 57½
Young Hyson in small bxs ℔ lb	—@— 45
Souchong, ℔ lb	32@— 33
Oolong, ℔ lb	19@— 32

Tobacco—

Kentucky Leaf ℔ lb	16@— 20
Cuba, Leaf ℔ lb	24@— 28
Seed Leaf	—@— —

Zinc—

Sheets, ℔ lb	—@— —

Wooden Ware—

3 hooped Pails, painted, ℔ doz	—@—

CALIFORNIA STOCK LIST.

Corrected by West & Parker, No. 96 Merchant Street.

STATE.	
Bonds of 1875, 7 ℔ cts	53 @ 55
War Loan Bonds, 12 ℔ cts, (according to date)	none
War Loan Bonds, 7 per cts. 1854	40 @ 45
Civil Fund Warrants, (according to date)	45 @ 50
CITY AND COUNTY.	
San Francisco Bonds, 10 per cts	none.
San Francisco Bonds, 6 per cts	52 @ 54
San Francisco County Scrip (according to date,)	30 @ 40
San Francisco Cons. Bills	75 @ 80
Sacramento City Bonds, (according to date,)	60 @ 65
Sacramento County Bonds, 10 per cts	70 @ 72
Marysville City Bonds, 10 per cts	75 @ —
Contra Costa County Bonds, 10 per cts. (no sales)	60 @ —
San Joaquin County Bonds, 10 per cts	— @ —
Stockton City Bonds	70 @ 75
Oakland City Bonds, 7 per cts	35 @ 40
WHARF STOCKS.	
Broadway	nominal.
Central	"
Jackson street	"
Pacific	"
Vallejo street	"
Clay street	"
Washington street	"
BANK CERTIFICATES.	
Page, Bacon & Co.'s	50 @ —
Adams & Co.'s	—@—
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Plank Road Stock	5 @ 6
Soldier's Land Warrants, (160 acres)	130@—
School Land Warrants, (per acre)	150@175
Saucelito Water Co., ℔ cent	—@—
California Telegraph Co	20@—
Steamboat Navigation Co. Stock	42@43
San Francisco Gas	—@ 77

SAN FRANCISCO DOMESTIC RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

MEATS.			
Porterhouse Steak, ℔ lb	25	Young Pigs	$2@3 50
Sirloin	20	Hams	18@25
Rump	12@15	Shoulders	18@—
Rib, first cut	18@25	Bacon	28@20
Roast	12@25	Tongues	each 62@75
Corned Beef	8@12½	Sausages	25@37
Smoked	0@25	Bolognas	—
Veal	15@25	Tripe	12@15
Cutlet	25	Liver	12
Mutton Chops	25	Sweetbread	50
Breast	15@20	Jowls	25
Lamb	20@25	Wild Pigeons, ℔ doz	$1 50
Pork Chops	25	Birds	$1 50@2
Roast	25	Snipe	$2 50
Salt Pork	25	Pigeons, tame, ℔ pair	$1
POULTRY—GAME.			
Ducks, wild, ℔ pair	75	Hares, tame	75@$1
Tame Ducks	$2@2 50	Wild Hares	$1@1 50
Squirrels	—	Rabbits	25@50
Quails	—	Hens, each	$1@1 25
Turkeys, ℔ lb	45@50	Chickens, spring, each	75
DAIRY.			
Butter, new, ℔ lb	62½	Lard, Eastern	30
Butter, Eastern	50	Eggs, Cal, ℔ doz	75
Cheese, California	37½	Eggs, Boston	—
Cheese, American	37½	Eggs, Farralones	50
Cheese, English	—	Eggs, China	—
Lard, California	30		
FISH.			
Codfish, ℔ lb	12	Crabs, ℔ doz	62
Sturgeon	6	Soft Shell Crabs	62
Flounders	25	Oysters, ℔ hund	$1 50
Smelts	6	Clams	50
Tomcods	8	Muscles, ℔ 100	25@50
Rockfish	12	Salt Salmon, lb	8@10
Salmon	8	Smoked Salmon	15
Perch	10	Mackerel, salt	15
Bass	—	Mackerel, smoked	15
Sardines	8	Herring, salt, lb	6
Crawfish	12½	Herring, smoked, lb	6
Shrimps	10		
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, new, lb	3	Squash, summer	6
Potatoes, old	—	Pumpkin	6
Potatoes, sweet	—	Lettuce, ℔ head	4
Onions	6@8	Celery, bunch	18
Green Corn, doz	50@—	Spinach, basket	75
Beans, snap, lb	8	Water-cresses, bunch	3
Beans, bayos	7	Asparagus, lb	30
Turnips, doz	50	Salsify, bunch	12
Radishes, bunch	4	Parsley, bunch	4
Beets, lb	3	Green Peas, lb	8
Carrots	3	Pie Plant	8
Parsnips	3	Mushrooms	31
Cauliflower, doz	$1 50	Cucumbers	25
Cabbage, doz	1 50	Red Pepper, lb	50
Squash	6	Artichokes, doz	1 00
FRUITS.			
Strawberries, ℔ lb	30@50	Pears	10@25
Blackberries	37½	Peaches	50@1 00
Whortleberries	75	Oranges	5@6
Gooseberries	37½	Pine Apples	—
Cherries	$1 50	Limes	8@9
Apples	50	Bananas, each	12
Apples, dried	20	Cranberries, gal	75@$1

Places of Public Worship in San Francisco

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Stockton street, near Broadway. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class, at 1 P. M. W. C. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. Residence, south-west corner of Clay and Stockton streets.

HOWARD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Happy Valley. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 1 P. M. Rev. S H. Willey, Pastor. Residence, Howard street, corner of Jayne.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Bush street, near Montgomery. Services in this church every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. In the evening at 7½ o'clock. Wednesday evening, Lecture in the basement at 7½ o'clock. Pastor's study in the rear of the Church. Rev. W. A. Scott, Pastor. Residence Second street, cor of Dow Place, south of Folsom st

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner of Dupont and California streets. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 1½ P. M. Rev. E. S. Lacy, Pastor. Residence, corner Clay and Powell streets.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Washington street, between Stockton and Dupont streets. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school and Bible Class at 1 P. M. Rev. S. Brierly, Pastor. Study in the rear of the Church.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH—Pine street, above Montgomery. Rev. J. B. Saxton, Pastor. Residence, No. 18 Natoma street. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GREENWICH STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Greenwich street, between Stockton and Dupont. Services at 11 A. M., and 3½ P M. Rev. Mr. Rooney, Pastor.

GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)—Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M. Rector, Rev. I Kip. Residence, California street, near Stockton.

TRINITY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)—Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Powell street, near Washington. Services at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Rev. E. Bannister, Pastor. Residence, next door to the church. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P.M.

FOLSOM STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH—Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento. Service at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Rev. R. P. Cutler, Pastor. Residence, Sacramento street, between Prospect Place and Powell street.

CHINESE CHAPEL—Corner of Stockton and Sacramento streets. Rev. Wm. Speer, Missionary and Pastor. Residence in the chapel building, up stairs.

GERMAN SERVICE—Will be held at the northwest corner of Dupont and Pine streets, every Sunday, at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Sunday School in German at 9 A. M. Service every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Augustus Kellner, Pastor. Residence next house west on Pine street.

MARINERS' CHURCH—Pacific street, between Front and Davis. Service at 11 A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 P. M.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Mission street, near Main. Service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

M. E. CHURCH (COLORED)—Stockton, between Broadway and Vallejo streets. Service at 11½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 1½ o'clock. Rev. J. M. Moore, Pastor.

ST. CYPRIAN (AFRICAN) M. E. CHURCH—Jackson street, between Stockton and Powell. Service at 11 A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. Ward. Pastor.

GERMAN DIVINE SERVICE—Church corner of Bush and Mason streets. Service at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Augustus Kellner, German Missionary. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

FIRST GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Sutter street. Rev. F. Moosbake, Pastor Service at 11 A. M., and 1½ and 7 P. M. Sunday School after the morning service.

WELCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Pollard Place North side of Vallejo street, between Dupont and Kearny. Service at 2 and 7½ P. M. Rev. D. J. Lewis, Pastor.

(METHODIST) LITTLE PILGRIM CHURCH, (Colored)—Scott street, between Pacific and Mason. Rev. J. B. Saunderson, Pastor.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH. (Colored)—Dupont street, near Filbert. Rev. Charles Satchel, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.; evening, 7½.

ZION CHURCH, (Colored—Pacific street, between Powell and Mason. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.; evening, 7½.

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San Francisco, July 17, 1857. jy16

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Grahams do,	National Magazine,
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	Putnam's Magazine.

NEWSPAPERS.

FROM BOSTON.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Ballou's Pictorial,	Irish News,
Flag of our Union,	Irish American,
Life in Boston,	Ledger,
Olive Branch,	Police Gazette,
Pilot,	Picayune,
Patriot,	Sunday Atlas,
Star Spangled Banner	Courier.
Traveller,	Sunday Dispatch,
True Flag,	Do Mercury,
Waverley Magazine,	Do Times,
Yankee Blade,	Scientific American
Yankee Privateer,	Tribune, Cal. edition,
FROM NEW-YORK.	Times,
American Celt,	FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Clipper,	Courier and Bulletin,
Citizen,	Dollar Newspaper,
Dutchman,	Ledger,
Freeman's Journal,	Saturday Evening Post.
German Staats Zeitung,	Portsmouth Chronicle,
Demokrat,	Portland Transcript,
Neue Zeit,	FROM BALTIMORE.
Herald, Cal. edition,	Sun,
Home Journal,	Cassell's London Illustrated Clipper,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lowell Journal,	Pittsburg Dispatch
Louisville Paper,	Pittsburg Gazette,
Machais Union,	Do Union
New Bedford Mercury	Portland Advertiser
Albany paper,	Rochester paper
Arcadian Recorder,	Richmond Whig
Bath Mirror,	Savannah, (Ga.) News
Buffalo (N Y) paper,	St John Observer
Boston Atlas,	Utica Gazette
Blue Hen's Chicken,	Vicksburg Sentinal
Bangor Courier,	Weekly Wisconsin
Cleveland Herald	Washington National Era
Do Plaindealer	Boston Journal
Chicago Democrat,	Cincinnati paper
Do Journal,	Harper's Weekly
Detroit Free Press	Ballou's Magazine
Detroit Tribune	Courier Des Etats Unis
Dubuque (Iowa) Express	Chinese papers
Galveston News, Texas	Deseret News
Grand Rapids Enquirer	Littell's Living Age,
Hartford paper,	Missouri Republican,
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Nantucket Enquirer	Mrs Stephens' Magazine
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North W. (Galena) Gazette,	N O California Delta
New Haven paper	N Y Spanish
New York Spirit'l Telegraph	N Y Spirit of the Times
Ohio Statesman,	

ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

Bell's Life in London	London Weekly Dispatch
Dublin Nation	Do do Times
European Times	Do Daily Times.
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REVIEWS.

Brownson's Review	London Quarterly
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Religious Reading.

The Lost Church.

From the German of Eahland, by B. W. Dwight, Brooklyn.

[The beauty of this poem is to be found in its conception as a whole—in the entire idea of which it is a description. The Lost Church, it is evident, is the heart of man, made to be the temple of the Lord, but now in ruins.]

Oft tolls on high a solemn bell,
From forest depths afar and drear;
Yet none from whence it comes can tell,
Nor old tradition makes it clear.

From "the lost Church" those tones may fall,
Its bell the wild winds ringing loud.
Once, countless pilgrims heard its call,
But now no path invites the crowd.

Of late, that far off wild I sought,
Where not a foot print met my eye;
These times corrupt no pleasure brought;
I sought it there, from things on high.

There in the deep, dark shade, and still,
I heard anew the solemn clang;
The more of Heaven I drank my fill,
The fuller, nearer, loud it rang.

My spirit was so filled at last,
My senses all so moved and fired,
It seemed a hundred years had passed—
And one sweet dream my soul inspired.

Now through a crimson cloud, and clear,
A golden pathway came in sight;
The sky all darkly blue and near—
The sun appearing strangely bright.

And on that gilded path, a dome
Stood forth in beauty all serene; [come
Winged with bright clouds, it seemed t' have
From realms above to grace the scene.

Its tower of white rose lost to heaven,
And down sublimely sent its clang—
That sound no human hand had given—
Celestial winds the chiming rang.

To me those winds and tones above
Brought a strange rapture to my heart;
In that high dome I seemed to move,
Trembling to stay, nor could depart.

What in its halls I saw appear,
In words weak fancy vainly paints;
The windows glowed all deeply clear
With pictures of the martyred saints.

Then dazzling bright it burst and swelled,
The whole vast wonder through the sky;
I looked around—a world beheld
Of bright-robed Graces throned on high.

Low at the altar there I bent,
With rapturous love and awe impressed,
While Heaven's high glories downward sent
Caught glowing in my heaving breast.

Then, as I rose and upward gazed,
The cope above had opened wide,
And every curtaining mist was raised
Till Heaven's own gates were all descried

What splendors there I witnessed then,
With long enraptured gaze;
What sounds sublime I heard again,
Above the notes of human praise.

In human speech I cannot tell;
But he who longs to know the whole
Must hear the solemn pealing bell
That tolls sublimely in the soul.

The Preacher's Work.

A youthful painter was once directed by his master to complete a picture on which the master had been obliged to suspend his labors on account of his growing infirmities. "I commission thee, my son," said the aged artist, "to do thy best upon this work. Do thy best." The young man had such reverence for his master's skill that he felt incompetent to touch the canvass which bore the work of that renowned hand. "Do thy best," was the old man's calm reply; and again, to repeated solicitations, he answered, "Do thy best." The youth tremblingly seized the brush, and kneeling before his appointed work, he prayed: "It is for the sake of my beloved master that I implore skill and power to do this deed." Then with suppressed emotion, he commenced his work, and he caught from it an inspiration. His hand grew steady as he painted, Slumbering genius awoke in his eye. Enthusiasm took the place of fear. Forgetfulness of himself supplanted his self-distrust, and with a calm joy he finished his labor. The "beloved master" was borne on his couch into the studio, to pass judgment on the result. As his eye fell upon the triumph of art before him, he burst into tears, and throwing his enfeebled arms around the young artist, he exclaimed: "My son, I paint no more!" That youth subsequently became the painter of "the Last Supper," the ruins of which, after the lapse of three hundred years, still attract annually to the refectory of an obscure convent in Milan hundreds of the worshippers of art. So shall it be with a youthful preacher, who stands in awe of the work to which his Master calls him. Let him give himself away to it as his life's work, without reserve; let him do his best. Let him kneel reverently before his commission, and pray, "for the beloved Master's sake," that power and skill may be given him to do this deed." And the spirit of that Master shall breathe in the very greatness of the work. It shall strengthen him. His hand shall grow firm, and his heart calm. His eye shall not quail in the presence of kings. He shall stand undismayed before those who in the kingdom of God are greater than they. Years of trust and of tranquil expectation shall follow his early struggles; or, if emergencies thicken as he advances, and one after another of those on whom his spirit has leaned for support falls from his side, he shall be as the young men who increase in strength. He shall learn to welcome great trials of his character. With a holier joy than Nelson felt at Trafalgar, he shall look up and say of every such crisis in his ministry, "I thank thee, O, my God! that thou hast given me this great opportunity of doing my duty."—[Prof. Phelps, in the Bibliotheca Sacra.

Faith.

Blessed be the hour in which I was first led to inquire into my own spiritual nature and destination! All my doubts are removed; I know what I can know, and have no fears for what I cannot know. I am satisfied; perfect clearness and harmony reign in my soul, and a new and more glorious existence begins for me.

My entire destiny I cannot comprehend. What I am to become, exceeds my present power of conception. A part, which is concealed from me, is visible to the Father of Spirits. I know only that it is secure, everlasting, and glorious. That part of it which is confided to me I know, for it is the root of all my other knowledge.

I know at every moment of my life what I have to do, and this is the aim of my existence as far as it depends on myself. Since my knowledge does not reach beyond this, I am not required to go further. On this central point I take my stand. To this shall all my thoughts and endeavors tend, and my whole power be directed—my whole existence be woven around it.

It is my duty to cultivate my understanding, and to acquire knowledge, as much as I can, but purely with the intention of enlarging my sphere of duty. I shall desire to gain much, that much may be required of me. It is my duty to exercise my powers and talents in every direction, but merely in order to render myself a more convenient and better qualified instrument for the work I am called to do; for until the law of God in my heart shall have been fulfilled in practice, I am answerable for it to my conscience. It is my duty to represent, in my person, as far as I am able, the most complete and perfect humanity; not for its own sake, but in order that in the form of humanity may be represented the highest perfection of virtue. I shall regard myself, and all that in me is, merely as the means to the fulfillment of duty; and shall have no other anxiety then that I may be able, as far as possible, to fulfill it. When, however, I shall have once resolutely obeyed the law of conscience, conscious of the purest intentions in doing so; when this law shall have been made manifest in practice, I have no further anxiety; for having once become a fact in the world, it has been placed in the hands of an eternal Providence. Further care or anxiety concerning the issue were but idle self-torment; would exhibit a want of faith and trust in that Infinite Power. I shall not dream of governing the world in this place; of listening to the voice of my own limited understanding, instead of this voice in my conscience, and substituting for His vast and comprehensive plans, those of a narrow and short-sighted individual. I know that to seek to do so, would be to seek to disturb the order of the spiritual world.

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No possible event has power to agitate me with joy or sorrow, for I look down calm and unmoved upon all, since I am aware that I am not able to understand events in all their bearings. All that happens belongs to the everlasting plan of Providence, and is good in its place; how much in this plan is pure gain, how much is merely good as means to some further end, for the destruction of some present evil, I know not. I am satisfied with, and stand fast as a rock, on the belief that all that happens in God's world, (happiness in God's world,) happens for the best; but what in that world is merely germ, what blossoms, what fruit I know not.

The only cause in which I can be deeply concerned, is that of the progress of reason and morality in the minds of rational creatures, and this purely for the sake of this progress. Whether I am the instrument chosen for this purpose, or another, whether my endeavors succeed or fail, is of no importance. I regard myself as a destined laboror in this field, and respect myself only inasmuch as I execute my task. I look on all the occurrences of the world only in relation to this object, and it matters not whether I or another have the chief share in them. My breast is steeled against personal insults and vexations, a vain-glorious exultation in personal merit, for my personality has vanished in the contemplation of the great object before me.

Should it seem to me that truth has been put to silence, and virtue trampled under foot, and that folly and vice will certainly triumph; should it happen, when all hearts were filled with hope for the human race, that the horizon should darken around them as it had never done before; should the work, well and happily begun, on which all eyes were fixed with joyous expectation, suddenly and unexpectedly be turned into deed of shame, yet will I not be dismayed; nor if the good cause should appear to grow and flourish, the lights of freedom and civilization be diffused, and peace and good-will amongst men be extended, shall yet my efforts be relaxed.

Those apparently melancholy events may, for aught I know, be the means of bringing about a good result; that struggle of folly and vice may be the last that they shall ever maintain, and they may be permitted to put forth all their strength, to lose it in one final defeat. Those events of apparently joyful promise may rest on an uncertain foundation; what I regarded as love of freedom, may be but impatience of restraint; what I attribute to gentleness and peacefulness, may originate in feebleness and effeminacy. I do not indeed know this, but it might be that I had as little cause to mourn over the one as to rejoice over the other. All that I know is, that the world is in the hands of omnipotent wisdom and goodness, who looks through His whole plan, knows all its bearings, and will infallibly be able to execute whatever He intends. On this conviction I repose with a calm and blessed assurance.—*Fichte's Destination of Man.*

Prospects of the World.—The following sketch is given of a recent sermon by the Rev. Dr. Durbin:—

He showed the following important facts; 1. That the Christian religion has the effect of stimulating industry, and promoting the happiness of man, physically considered. 2. That only Christian nations conduct the commerce of the world, and that this has had the effect of causing the decay of the prosperity of heathern countries. 3. That all Christian countries increase in population, while others decrease in population; and in part proof of this truth; Dr. Durbin referred to the empire of Turkey. 4. That if all Christian nations including the United States, were to combine, they could do as they pleased with the rest of the world. 5. That within the last fifty or a hundred years, all the inventions which have been patented, are for the benefit of not a few, but of the many, the millions.

In heathen countries these things do not exist. In fact, the doctor drew a strong contrast between Christian and anti-Christian countries, and insisted that the church is not alone interested in these revolutions; but that all persons living in Christian lands should assist in the amelioration of the condition of the heathen world.

William Jay's Theology.—Two grand truths have always seemed to me to pervade the whole Bible, and not to be confined to a few particular phrases, viz., that if we are saved, it is entirely of God's grace; and if we are lost, it will be entirely from ourselves. I know full well that a man may easily force me into a corner with things seemingly or really related to the truths of either of these affirmations, but he will not shake my confidence in either while I can read, "O Israel! thou hast destroyed thyself, but in me is thy help." The connection is like a chain across the river; I can see the two ends but, not the middle; not because there is no real reunion, but because it is under water. Lower the water or raise the links, and I shall see the centre as well as the extremes. Paley observes, that we should never suffer what we know to be disturbed by what we know not. And Butler remarks nearly the same when he says, "If a truth be established, objections are nothing. The one is founded on our knowledge, the other in our ignorance."

Dying Confessions.—The Toledo Blade, remarking upon the recent execution of Return J. M. Ward, in that city quotes the remark of Dr. Bond, an eminent physician of Baltimore, who said that fifty years' experience at the bedsides the of sick and dying had taught him that the most deceptive moments of a man's whole life are those in which he lingers on the very boundary between life and death, and the words then spoken reflect the prevailing motives of their lives; and moralizes thereon as follows:

People are very apt to think, when a criminal denies his guilt on the gallows, in view of such awful circumstances, that he must be innocent. But the history of criminal law shows that nothing is more erroneous than such an opinion; and the dying speech of Ward, in contrast with his written confession, goes still further to show how little dependence can be placed on a man whose life is one everlasting duplicity. If Ward told the truth on the scaffold, he lied repeatedly before. If he told the truth in his confession, he lied on the scaffold. Whichever dilemma we take, the result will go to show that the view of certain death does not make men honest.

At a late meeting in London, to congratulate Dr. Livingston, the African missionary on his return, Col. Rawlinson, one of the most earnest speakers, paid the following high tribute to American Missionaries:

"I have myself witnessed the reclaiming of an entire nation from barbarism, within the last twenty years through their efforts. I have seeen a nation—if we might call that a nation which consists of from 30,000 to 40,000 families—the Nestorian Christians enveloped in the deepest barbarism twenty years ago, and now, by the aid of a little band of American missionaries, are taking their stand among the civilized nations of the world. Their literature had revived, schools were established throughout the country, and a journal was printed and published in their own native Syriac language. And when he reflected on that example, he could well understand, that in Southern Africa the same results might be expected in God's own time."

The Pope a "Marianist."—The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:

"Piux IX is not only a weak man—he is absorbed by a tendency which is at this moment, perhaps, the most of all to be feared by the Catholic Church. He is a devotee of what is termed 'Marianism," namely, the exaggerated notion of the power and importance of the Virgin Mary. The great dispute lies here: the Gallicans and those who are really orthodox Catholics of the tradition, for instance, Bossuet, Fenelon, and the fathers of the church of all ages, place high beyond all comparison of influence the Holy Trinity, and pay to the Virgin the homage of tender veneration and respect. The Jesuits, Ultramontanists, &c., place the Virgin *de facto* (though they do not avow as much) above the Creator and the Savior, and become positively impious in their misguided worship of the mother of our Lord.

These are accused by their adversaries of being "idolators," whilst they say to the Gallicans: "You have for the Virgin nothing beyond a theological feeling." Here, as I said, lies the great dispute, and the Pope is now a determined Marianist. One of the worst things that have happened for some time past will be the publication of the next list of the index, in which the works condemned by Rome will be noted. Among these will stand, probably, the last works of the illustrious philosopher, M. Cousin, and the harm done by this will be incalculable. M. Cousin's latter publications have been written in the truest and purest Christian spirit, and have largely helped to draw back to the Catholic faith a vast number of those who were doubtful and uncertain. But Rome has seen fit to haggle with the great philosopher upon certain questions of detail, and the papal condemnation will detach from the church one of the defenders she ought even to have sacrificed a point or two to preserve. The sensation here is a most lively one upon this subject, and half of the ecclesiastics of any worth in Paris are in the deepest affliction."

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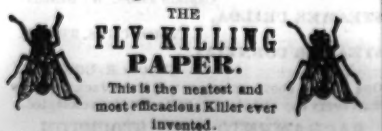
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ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, ALSO GUYSOTT'S AND OTHERS'.

CONGRESS, SELTZER, AND NAPA SPRINGS WATER.

GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.

TOOTH POWDER AND BRUSHES.

COLOGNE AND BAY WATER.

LUBIN'S PERFUMERY, &c.

OXYGENATED, BLAKE'S, & RICHARDSON'S BITTERS.

SHAKERS' HERBS.

FRESH BIRD SEEDS, ALL KINDS. jy2 3m

POTS OF MIXED PAINTS,

OF ANY COLOR, or VARNISHES supplied at the prepared for use, with BRUSHES; for Furniture or Carriages, can be DUPONT ST. PAINT STORE, One door from Clay street.

jy2 3m

LANGTON'S



PIONEER



EXPRESS,

WE will dispatch a DAILY EXPRESS from our Offices in

SAN FRANCISCO,

No. 154, Corner Montgomery & Sacramento st,

SACRAMENTO

In Hiller & Andrew's new building, corner of J and Third streets, adjoining Drexel, Sather & Church's Banking House.

MARYSVILLE,

Banking House of Wilkinson & Co., opposite the Plaza, on First street.

FOR THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

Nevada, Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, Orleans Flat Moore's Flat, Wolf Creek, Snow Point, German Bar Eureka South, Concord Bar, Scott's Flat, Kanaka Creek, Cherokee Corral, Eureka North, Monte Cristo, Craig's Flat, French Corral, Forest City, Minnesota, Smith's Diggings, Chipp's Diggings, City of Six, Greenville, Foster's Bar, Camptonville, Galena Hill, Railroad Hill, Young's Gold Hill Oak Valley, San Juan, Sweetland's, Hess's Crossing Plum Valley, Goodyear's Bar

AND DOWNIEVILLE.

Connecting in San Francisco with Wells, Fargo, & Co

TREASURE, PACKAGES, and LETTERS transmitted to and from the above points with unrivalled despatch and security.

GOLD DUST and COIN forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe, insured or uninsured, at as low rates as can be done by any house, with security.

Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.

NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c., collected or negotiated, and all orders attended to promptly.

PURCHASES, of every description made. For warding of Merchandise and Commissions of every nature, attended to intelligently and with promptitude.

LANGTON & CO. Proprietors

First Premium Again.



R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery sts, San Francisco,

Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received

The First Premium

Awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors,

TO THOSE WHO WISH SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.—We have purchased the Patent Right of CUTTING AMBROTYPES FOR THIS STATE, and are now prepared to take them in a style

Unequalled in the United States.

of any size—from the smallest Miniature to life size. I would say to all who have been deceived and swindled with bogus pictures, not to condemn this new and beautiful invention until they have seen the

GENUINE AMBROTYPES.

They are said to be the most durable Pictures known, as neither acids, water, or dampness of any kind can affect them. Those having Daguerreotypes which they wish to preserved forever, would do well to have them copied in Ambrotypes.

Having secured the assistance of another of the best Artists in the State, together with all new improvements direct from New York, we are now fully prepared to execute PHOTOGRAPHS by thousands, at greatly reduced prices. We are also prepared to go to any part of the City or State to execute views of Buildings, Landscapes, Machinery, Mining Claims, or anything of the kind, on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Groups of from two to twenty persons are taken perfect. Also, persons in Regalia, and Military Dress, are taken without reversing insignias or letters. Children taken by this new process in less than one second.

We still continue to execute our SPLENDID PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES as usual. Having made great and extensive additions to our Gallery, for the purpose of making and exhibiting our Ambrotype Pictures, we would be pleased to have our work examined.

OUR GALLERY IS FREE TO ALL. jl8 3m

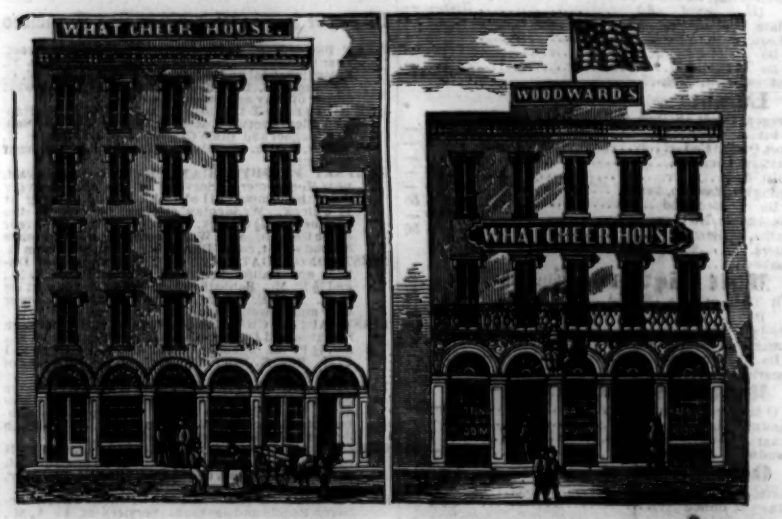
Ho! There, Everybody! Face the Music and Read!!

If you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to centre?

Do you wish to patronize a house condncted on strictly temperance principles?

Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good and the best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?

If you desire all these, we advise you to go to



87, 89, and 91 Leidesdorff Street - - 119 and 121 Sacramento Street.

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Co's office, the Express Co's offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

BOARD, per week, $6. BOARD, per day, $1. MEALS, 50 cents. LODGINGS, 50 to 75 cents per Night.

Single Rooms, furnished complete, 75 cents per Night.

Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the night or week, with or without Board to suit the convenience of all.

The beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

BATHS FREE.

By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.

For the accommodation of miners and others having money or valuables, there are two large safes in the office.

There is an extensive Library and Reading-room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Travelers will please to remember that there are no Runners connected with this establishment.

The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

j18-3m R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

SAN FRANCISCO

Cordage and Oakum Factory

WE ARE MANUFACTURING FROM PURE HEMP, and have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

MANILA CORDAGE,

of all sizes—three and four strand—comprising Whale Line, Bale Rope, (for baling hay,) Manila Hawsers, &c.

Also—OAKAM,

all of which are Guaranteed to be of the best qualities made.

Any particular size, length, or description of Manila Cordage required will be manufactured to ORDER at short notice.

All orders promptly filled at the lowest market prices.

TUBBS & CO

m12 3m 129 Front st., between Jackson and Pacific

STEAM CRACKER BAKERY,

NO. 37 AND 39 DAVIS STREET,

....HAVE FOR SALE....

500 BBLS. PILOT BREAD, superior quality;
500 BBLS. FINE NAVY BREAD
250 BBLS. SODA CRACKERS.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BUTTER, SUGAR, BOSTON and WATER CRACKERS, GINGER SNAPS, JENNY LIND CAKES, &c.

feb11-6 WM. HORR & CO

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,

Real Estate Agency and Employment Office,

Northeast corner Clay and Kearny street.

ELLIOT & CO.,

GROCERS,

Corner of Montgomery and California streets.

FAMILIES, Hotels, Restaurants, and Ships supplied with every variety of goods in our line, of the

BEST QUALITIES.

Qualities similar to those sold by Jobbers, will be sold by us at the

LOWEST JOBBING PRICES.

Goods delivered at any part of the city, free of charge.

The undersigned having left the Front street jobbing business and become a partner in the above firm, will make his experience at purchasing in this market of use in this business, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends. (ml4 tf) L. BELL.

Pictures and Picture Frames.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS,

including the works of LANDSEER, HERRING, and other EMINENT ARTISTS;

COLORED LITHOGRAPHS

..OF..

American Farm Scenes, Trotting Horses, Winter Sports, &c.

Also, an assortment of MEZZOTINTS, suitable for Grecian Painting, which the offer for sale at the lowest rates.

Plain and Ornamental Portrait and Picture Frames made to order.

JONES, WOOLL & SUTHERLAND

j72 3m 89 Montgomery, near California street

TEETH TEETH

Of Second Dentition

EXTRACTED FOR ONE DOLLAR!

CHILDREN'S TEETH, OR TEETH OF FIRST DENTITION,

EXTRACTED FOR FIFTY CENTS EACH!

THE PAIN SLIGHT AS POSSIBLE, AND JAWS NOT ENDANGERED.

THE OPERATOR, JOHN GUNN, PROFESSES TO be a thoroughly educated Surgeon Dentist. Testimonials furnished at the Office,

120 MONTGOMERY STREET,

East side, three doors south of Sacramento street, San Francisco.

N. B.—Every kind of Dental Work performed with a particular regard to its practical utility as well as beauty. The charges to conform with the times, and always stated before the work is commenced.

The first quality of stock guarantied, as heretofore.

jy2 3m JNO. GUNN.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BENICIA.

THE Sixth Academic Year of this Institution commences Wednesday, May 27th, 1857.

This School has now attained so permanent a character, and such has been its success that Parents, wishing to give their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, need not send them to the Atlantic States for that purpose, as nearly all the facilities for study, found in similar Institutions at the East, are possessed by this.

Only a limited number of Boarding Pupils can be accommodated, therefore it would be well for those who wish to attend the next session to make application early.

For further particulars address Miss MARY ATKINS, Benicia. ap23-3m

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND FAIR.

THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, under the direction of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE of the City of San Francisco, will be opened on MONDAY, September 7, 1857, and continue open at least TEN DAYS, in San Francisco, Cal.

CIRCULAR.

In accordance with an announcement contained in a brief Circular issued in December last, the First Industrial Fair of the Mechanics' Institute of the City of San Francisco will be held in said city in September next, commencing on Monday, the 7th, and continuing open at least Ten Days.

The Board of Directors, having carefully considered, in all its bearings, the subject of holding a Fair at the time proposed, have arrived at the conclusion that, with a reasonable degree of exertion on the part of Mechanics and others interested, such an Exhibition can be made not only creditable, but highly beneficial to our young State.

The advantages of Fairs must appear obvious to every reflecting mind; and in no quarter of the globe do they promise more than they do in California, where so much may be accomplished by the dissemination of correct information relative to her natural and artificial resources. Besides exciting emulation, extending practical knowledge, suggesting ideas to ingenious minds, affording tangible evidence of superiority, stimulating talent, exhibiting the progress of the arts, promoting extensive intercourse among producers and their patrons, they cannot fail to excite a world-wide interest in regard to our State, and extend reliable information respecting its resources, which will tend to encourage immigration, and permanently establish beneath our genial skies an industrious, enlightened, prosperous and happy population.

We earnestly solicit for exhibition the products of every department of industry; works of art of every variety, choice specimens of ingenuity and skill; rare and valuable productions, natural or artificial; the delicate and beautiful handiwork of woman; useful labor-saving machines; implements of mining and husbandry; new models of machinery; the products of the quarry and the mine, the hot-house, the orchard, the vineyard, the garden and the field; in short, whatever nature or art can contribute, curiosity discover, or ingenuity devise.

Importers and Dealers are cordially invited to participate in the Fair, by exhibiting whatever is calculated to excite interest or extend information in regard to useful improvements.

Persons throughout this State and Oregon are requested to communicate such facts, relative to the natural resources, and the facilities for industrial pursuits, in their respective districts, as may be deemed by them important; also, to give reliable information concerning the geology and mineralogy of their particular localities; and a committee of scientific and practical men will be appointed, to prepare a report, based upon the information thus derived.

We cordially invite the co-operation of all classes, believing that ALL are interested in making this an Exhibition worthy of general notice and admiration.

Medals and Diplomas will be awarded to the owners of such articles as may be deemed worthy of such distinction, and we intend that the strictest impartiality and fairness shall be observed in the appointment of Judges and the distribution of awards.

We confidently hope that the experiment about to be made, of holding an Annual Industrial Fair in San Francisco, will be crowned with success and give general satisfaction.

The California Steam Navigation Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and other transportation companies, have generously offered to carry articles intended for the Fair free of charge.

All articles forwarded should be labelled "For the Industrial Fair," and addressed to "H. F. WILLIAMS, Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco."

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

I. The Rooms will be open for the reception of goods on Monday, August 24th, continuing open for that purpose until Saturday, September 5th. The Exhibition will be opened to the public on the Monday following.

II. When articles are entered, a check for the same will be given, which must be presented when the articles are returned.

III. The name of every article should be attached to it, and also a description, pointing out its merits when thought desirable by the Exhibitor.

IV. Articles intended for sale will be labelled accordingly, but cannot be removed until the close of the Exhibition, except by the written permission of the Committee of Arrangements.

V. Light, fancy or perishable articles will be received, or may be removed at any time during the Exhibition, with the consent of the Executive Committee.

VI. Proof of origin must be given when required.

VII. Committees will be appointed to examine all articles presented, and the Executive Committee will award premiums on such as the several committees shall decide most worthy. The premiums to be delivered as soon as they can be prepared.

VIII. The morning of each day, till nine o'clock, will be appropriated to the Judges, and visitors will not be admitted during that time.

IX. In case of misunderstanding, application may be made to the Executive Committee, who will at all times be in attendance.

X. Steam power will be provided, that machinery of all kinds may be seen in actual operation; and every facility possible will be given to exhibit all working machinery to the best advantage.

XI. All articles deposited will be at the risk of the owners, who are invited to be present during the hours of exhibition. In the intervals of the exhibition, efficient measures will be taken for the protection of property.

XII. It is desired that articles should be presented early, that they may appear on the Catalogue; and should they arrive from a distance before the rooms are in readiness, they will be stored free of charge.

XIII. Owners or Agents offering articles for exhibition will receive tickets of admission gratis but in no case transferable.

XIV. Persons intending to take part in the Exhibition are earnestly requested to make known their intention at the earliest practicable period—stating the kind of article or articles they intend exhibiting, and the probable amount of space required.

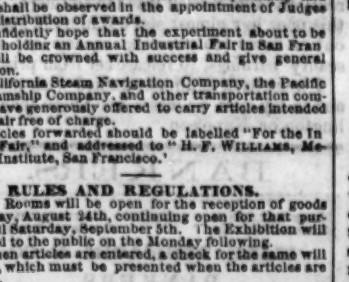
XV. For further information, address H. F. WILLIAMS, Corresponding Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute San Francisco.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN SYME;	GARDNER ELLIOTT,
H. F. WILLIAMS,	P. B. DEXTER,
J. K. KINCAID,	ISAAC E. DAVIS,
ELI COOK,	G. D. STREET,
WM. McKIBBIN,	DANIEL VAN PELT,
C. L. TAYLOR	J. A. BANES.

jl7td

Phoenix Works.



JONA KITTRIDGE,

(Successor to BENJ'N HAYWOOD,)

Manufacturer of Fire-proof Doors, Shutters

VAULTS, &c. &c.

Battery, near Pacific street,... San Francisco

N. B.—Orders from the country promptly attended to.

A large assortment of Second-hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, FOR SALE AT VERY LOW RATES.

2-6m

NEW BEDFORD

OIL AND CAMPHENE

WORKS,

No. 87 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale

Bleached Sperm, Polar, Lard and China



OIL,



IN CASKS, BARRELS, AND CASES;

TANNERS' OIL IN BBLS.

NEATSFOOT OIL IN BBLS. & CASES

Camphene and Burning Fluid, in cases.
Alcohol, 80 to 95 per ct., in bbls and cases.
Camphene and Oil Wicking, of all kinds.
Candle Wicking, and Platted Wick for
Soda Ash and Pot Ash, [Star Candles
Bar Soap and Oil Soap.

Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid are of our own manufacture, and all sales are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. F. KNOX & CO.

jan26 tf

COFFEY & RISDON'S BOILER WORKS.

Corner Bush and Market streets opposite the Oriental Hotel, San Francisco, California.

THE undersigned, who have been foreman, managers and active partners in the above establishment for the past three years, having purchased MR. SNOW'S interest in the same, will continue the business as heretofore on the old stand, where we are prepared to manufacture STEAM BOILERS of every description, Steam and Water Pipes, and do Sheet Iron Work of all kinds, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders from the Mines for Steam Boilers or Water Pipe, Engines or Pumps for mining purposes, etc.

COFFEY & RISDON,

july13-tf Successors to Thos. Snow & Co.

Rope Walk.

MANILLA ROPE OF ANY SIZE, MANUFACtured to order, and have constantly on hand a large assortment of

MANILLA ROPE, all sizes,

ALSO

BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.

feb2—1m TUBBS & CO., 129 Front street.

FOR

Red Bluffs, Shasta, Yreka, &c.



On and after TUESDAY, February 17 the Steamboats of the California S. N. Co will leave Sacramento

FOR RED BLUFFS,

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Until Further Notice.

feb16-tf SAML. J. HENSLEY, Pres't



BOWMAN, GARDNER & CO.'S LINE OF PIONEER OMNIBUSES

Brannan Street Bridge, South Park, and North Beach—Leaves Brannan Street Bridge every eight minutes, from 10 minutes of 8 o'clock, A. M., to 15 minutes of 8 o'clock, P. M.

NORTH BEACH—Leaves every eight minutes, from 8½ o'clock, A. M., to 8½ o'clock, P. M.

MISSION ROADS—Leaves the Plaza every thirty minutes, from 7, A. M., to 7, P. M.

PRESIDIO ROAD—Leaves the Plaza at 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, and 6 o'clock, and returns at alternate hours.

Extras furnished at all hours, day or night. je26

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Bones and Joints, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the STOMACH, the CIRCULATION, and the BOWELS, and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of THREE different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of THIS ONE remedial agent. Its great merit is, that it meets and *neutralizes* the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

REMARKABLE CURE.

LYNN COUNTY, Oregon Ter., March 11, 1855.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York: Gentlemen,—In the spring of 1853, while on our way from Indiana to this place, our eldest boy was seized with a swelling and severe pains in the legs, which day by day grew worse, until his legs contracted, and became so painful that he could not walk, and we had to carry him about like an infant. We reached Albany on the 3d of October, completely worn out by fatigue. By this time he was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Here we were enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill), who honestly confessed he could not cure him, although he could give him medicine that would relieve the pain. In this exigency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being recommended to try your Sarsaparilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared worse; but persevering with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to grapple with the disease, and caused a marked improvement: the swelling and pain in the legs were reduced, his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I purchased a third bottle; while taking it, the swellings in his legs broke, and some pieces of bone one-eighth of an inch long came out, after which his legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered, has no appearance of being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors can certify. Yours, respectfully,

CALEB DAVIS.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN, Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS.

The delicate structure of the eyelid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eyelid evinces the strongest predisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eyelids, commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better.

READ THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 15th, 1856.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I have been troubled for years with an affection of the eyelids, and have tried a number of remedies without experiencing any decided benefit. A few weeks since I obtained some of your ROMAN EYE BALSAM, and applied it according to the directions. The first application produced a decidedly beneficial effect, and I had not used it a week, before my eyelids were entirely free from inflammation, which had not been the case before for many years.

Yours, &c. G. B. WILLIAMS, 262 BROADWAY.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

RASSETTE HOUSE,

CORNER OF SANSOME AND BUSH STS.

SAN FRANCISCO.



M. A. FRENCH, having taken the proprietorship of the RASSETTE HOUSE, San Francisco, will be happy to welcome his friends throughout the country, with an assurance that every attention shall be paid, whilst they sojourn with him, to render them pleasure and comfort. The Rooms will be kept clean, with attentive servants, male and female, ever ready to obey the desires of the guest. The Table is bountifully supplied with the very best in the market. Full suits of Rooms for Families can be had at all times.

☞ Charges are such as to meet the capacity of every one. jy2 3m

"A Few More Left."

HILLMAN'S

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Nos. 80 and 82, Davis Street, San Francisco

IS still open for the reception of guests. Located in the immediate vicinity of all the Steamship and Steamboat landings, renders it very convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for families and single persons, and this summer has been thoroughly renovated, and new furniture added. The distinctive features which have given to this house such an enviable reputation, are strictly adhered to; and for quiet and cleanliness, is unequaled by any in the State.

The oft repeated assertions of "closed up, no longer open are unmitigated *falsehoods* uttered by interested persons for purposes which any *honest* man would blush to acknowledge.

This House is known far and wide as the

Pioneer Temperance House.

of this city, and since it was first opened—six years ago—has received a patronage, which for numbers and respectability, is unsurpassed on the Pacific coast.

Clergymen are assured that, as heretofore, it is their home, WITHOUT CHANGE or alteration in any respect.

The support of the Temperance community is solicited: and when assured of its being the only *bona fide* Temperance House in the city conducted as such because of great principle involved, no two opinions can exist as the propriety of doing so.

Board and Lodging by the day, single meal, or week most reasonable terms.

A. SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO

Isaac Hillman, Proprietor.

San Francisco, April 30, 1857.—6m.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE,

(FORMERLY WILSON'S EXCHANGE,)

IS UP TO THE GRADE!

Sansome st., opposite the American Theatre.

MR. BAILEY SARGENT, THE PROPRIETOR of the AMERICAN (late Wilson's) EXCHANGE, begs leave to inform the travelling community that he has undertaken the personal charge of that House. He has made extensive alterations and improvements, and has renovated the House throughout, making it the first Hotel on the Pacific coast. There has been added to the House a fine Sitting Room and Dining Hall, newly furnished. In point of comfort and all the conveniences which modern Hotel keeping have rendered essential, the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Can compare favorably with any of the Atlantic Hotels. The best talent has been employed in the various departments, and the proprietor will set the best Table the market affords. Prices to suit the times.

Ladies' Entrance to the Hotel, corner of Sansom and Halleck Streets.

☞ The American Exchange COACH is always in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the House to the landings, or to any part of the city, for $1, baggage free. P. B. SMITH has charge of the Coach. All orders left for him at the office will be promptly attended to. jy16 tf

NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO CLOTHING EMPORIUM!!

No. 176 Clay Street.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE

WOULD Repectfully inform the Gentlemen of San Francisco that they have on hand and are receiving by every steamer a full and complete assortment of all kinds of

CLOTHING,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF

Material, Style and Finish,

Which they are offering at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Good of all Patters made up in the best manner.

Clothing for Boys,

And a complete assortment of Gent's. and Boys' Furnishing Goods, comprising every article pertaining to a Gentleman's or Boy's Wardrope, sold on the most Reasonable Terms. Call and examine, and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,

je4 tf No. 176 Clay street.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,

No. 130 Montgomery street,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF CLAY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS

Silver Ware, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DIAMOND AND FINE CALIFORNIA GOLD

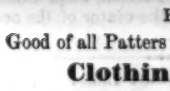
JEWELRY.

Diamonds set and Jewelry Manufactured to Order.

☞ Fine Watches of all descriptions Repaired by Practical and Experienced Workmen.

☞ Plain and Ornamental Engraving neatly Executed. m26 tf

AGRICULTURAL



STORE,

Washington street., near Davis.

JUST RECEIVED AND TO ARRIVE—

20 Burrill's improved Reapers—extra irons;
30 Reaper Knives—extra pinions, &c;
25 Seymour & Morgan's Reapers—extra knives, &c;
10 Pitts' (8 and 10 horse power) Threshers—on wheels;
2 Hall's Threshers;
15 Reaper Wagons;
60 Revolving and Wire Horse Rakes—10 and 12 ft long;
50 doz Hay Rakes, mortised and plain, (3 bowed);
100 dos Best Steel Hay Forks, 3 and 4 tine;
Grain Cradles, Scythes and Sneaths; Cultivators with steel teeth; Sub-soil Plows; Force Pumps, with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, for sale at the Lowest City Prices, by

m12 3m J. D. ARTHUR.



A. KOHLER

178 Washington St (& 276 Stockton St)

SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECT IMPORTER

(of)

Musical Instruments

Genuine

ITALIAN & ROMAN

STRINGS

SHEET MUSIC—MUSIC BOOKS

FANCY GOODS & TOYS

Orders for the above by the case or otherwise filled promptly and at the lowest prices.

A. KOHLER'S

STOCK OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Probably exceeds the sum total of all other similar stocks in California, Consequently he must and will sell

CHEAP.

The Goods MUST be

SOLD

And room made for that immense

STOCK

Which is now on the way from France and Germany.

PIANA-FORTES—From different Manufacturers, and warranted perfect in every particular,

Brass Instruments—French and German, from the best Makers.

Violins—French, German and Italian, at prices varying from 75 cents to $50 each, with or without Bows and Cases.

Guitars—With Paper or Wooden Cases, if required. Prices greatly reduced.

Banjos, Tamborines, Flutes, Claironets, Fifes, &c. &c.

A large assortment and every quality varying from the cheapest to the very best—thereby enabled to suit every customer and market.

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In the State, consisting in part of

Instruction Books, for all Instruments.

Glee and Song Books, Sacred Music Books, Operas, Oratorios, and a large quantity of Miscellaneous works.

SHEET MUSIC,

NEW and POPULAR, by every STEAMER

An increase both in

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Is expected, as the prices have been

MUCH REDUCED.

Forty Cases assorted GERMAN TOYS now on hand, from 30 to 100 dozen in each case.

Fancy Articles and Yankee Notions in endless variety, at very low prices.

Wholesale and Retail, at

No. 178 Washington street,

And Exclusively Retail, at

No. 276 Stockton street

j27 3m

PIONEER NURSERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPRIETOR OF THIS now well established Nursery, to which was awarded the First Premium by the State Agricultural Society at its last Annual Fair, announces to his friends and patrons that he is prepared to offer them, the present season, a collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, equal to any in the country, and far superior to any heretofore offered.

Having had in bearing last year, forty-seven kinds of Apples, and having in bearing the present year, about 25 varieties of Peaches, added to the knowledge we have acquired by comparing them with other varieties grown in various localities, we have been enabled to ascertain with certainty, what kinds are worthy of culture, and such varieties only do we offer to the public the present season.

We call your attention particularly to the Seeding Peach, named by the Academy of Natural Sciences, "Myers' Rareripe," which we offer for this season for the first time. The following certificate will speak for itself:

ALAMEDA, JULY 25th, 1856.

The subscribers having seen and eaten of the new variety of Peach grown by A. H. MYERS, in his "Pioneer Nursery," Alameda, and by the Academy of Natural Sciences of San Francisco named "Myers' Rareripe," do cordially and unhesitatingly pronounce it a most valuable acquisition to the Pomology of our State, in regard both to its early ripening, and its melting, luticous qualities, being in these respects superior to any variety of peach that we have yet met with on this coast.

George Lee, Lee's Garden, Oakland.
H. Gibbons, M. D.
N. W. Palmer, firm of Sontag & Co., Horticulturists
T. J. Nevins, Amateur Gardener.
A. M. Crane, County Judge.
Wm. Sherman.

We speak to our friends and patrons thus early, that they may be apprised of our ability to supply them with all the desirable varieties of Fruits, and thus save the trouble and expense of sending out of the country for Trees; and we can assure them that time and money will be saved by giving us a call.

Our stock embraces—
40,000 Apple Trees, 40 varieties, one, two and three years old.
30,000 Peach Trees, in bud, best varieties.
4,000 Peach Trees, two years old, best varieties.
1,000 Pear Trees, best varieties.
1,000 Cherry Trees, best varieties.
1,000 Plum Trees, best varieties.
1,000 Apricot Trees, best varieties.
1,000 Nectarine Trees, best varieties!
Also Almond, Fig, and Quince Trees.
25,000 Currant Bushes, with a sprinkling of everything rich and rare, usually found in a well regulated nursery.

We particularly invite our citizens to visit our nursery and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Information respecting the best varieties of fruits, and the planting and pruning of them cheerfully rendered.

A. H. MYERS,
d3 tf Pioneer Nursery, Town of Alameda Alameda Co

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
Real Estate Agency and Employment Office,
Northeast corner Clay and Kearny streets

Medical and Surgical Institute of Dr. Zeile.

NO. 163 PACIFIC STREET.

Established for the certain and permanent CURE of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA, and SYPHILIS in all its various forms, and all diseases arising from the injudicious use of Mercury; also, all diseases of the Liver or Lungs, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, etc., etc. The connected

STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS

Were erected in 1853, at an outlay of upwards of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and in the great popularity they have attained they have fully realized the anticipations of the proprietor, based upon the benefit the Baths have rendered in effecting hundreds of remarkable cures, after all other means had failed, which can be attested by reference to many highly respectable residents of this city.

Invalids to whom it may be desirable can be accommodated in the establishment with comfortable rooms, board, and the best of attention, and may consult Dr. Zeile on the premises, or remain under the guidance of their own physicians.



JOHN A. BAUER,

Apothecary and Chemist

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Physician's Prescriptions put up with the greatest care, and from pure and fresh articles. Chemical Analysis made at short notice. Medicines sent to any part of the State. Keeps constantly on hand and sells at the lowest market prices all articles used by Brewers, Tanners, Soda Water Manufacturers, Dyers, Distillers, etc.

Depot of Hungarian Leeches.

☞ The entrance to the BATHS is through the Drug Store. jy30 2m

J. REGAN'S

Steam Refined Candy

MANUFACTORY,

No. 33 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between Bush and Sutter Streets.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE NAMED establishment takes this method of informing his numerous friends and customers, that he intends following the example of the Gas Company—that is, to reduce his prices, which he hopes will give entire satisfaction to all. His Candies are all manufactured from Stewart's Double Refined Sugar, which he imports himself, and all the essences used by him are of the finest flavor and the best in the market, together with a variety of other articles appertaining to the manufacture of Candies, too numerous to mention.

Having had an experience of seven years in the business in this city, and being the

First Confectioner on the Pacific Coast,

he flatters himself he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their trade.

By a new and improved process, his Candies are made at a quicker rate and with less expense than formerly, so that he is enabled to sell at a much lower figure than heretofore.

Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to call and examine his

SPLENDID STOCK OF CANDIES,

as well as his PRICES, as he feels confident they cannot fail to please the strictest economist.

The following Prices are the wholesale rates:

A beautiful assortment of Sticks, Lumps, and Drops selling at reduced rates.

COMFITURES—including Caraway Seeds, pearled and smooth, Cinnamon Strings, Clove Buds, Cassia Buds, Coriander Seeds, large and small—at 20 cents per pound.

GUM DROPS, Smooth Almonds, Jujube Paste, French Mottoes, Almond Candy, &c., at 30 cents.

Also, a beautiful assortment of FRENCH CANDIES, varying in prices according to quality.

The attention of the trading public is invited to examine this immense Stock of Candies, comprising everything in the *dulce* line.

He leaves it to the buyer to judge of the superiority of his articles; so call and see for yourselves, for ocular demonstration is proof positive.

Remember the number—

33 MONTGOMERY STREET,

between Bush and Sutter. J. REGAN.

N. B.—All orders from the country promptly attended to. Goods delivered in any part of the city, or at any of the wharves, free of charge. jy2 3m

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S

NEW STORE IS NOW OPEN AT

No. 173 Washington Street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny Streets,

For the Sale of

CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS

COFFEES, SUGARS, AND CHOCOLATES.

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL

At Prices and Qualities which will ensure satisfaction.

Wholesale Purchasers will find our Prices to them reasonable, whether attended to personally or by order.....Orders from any part of the State promptly filled.

San Francisco, July 1857. jy9-3m

Wholesale Bookstore,

Stationery and Publishing House,

OPENED AT

No. 151 Montgomery street,

One Door from Merchant.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.

SELAH,

A New Music Book by Hastings.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S

Collection of Plymouth Hymns.

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H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
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AND

MACHINE SHOP

FIRST STREET,

BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD,

SAN FRANCISCO.



Grateful to our numerous friends for their liberal patronage, and determined to meet the increasing demand for CASTINGS AND MACHINERY, we are constantly making additions to our Extensive Works. Among these is a

POWERFUL STEAM HAMMER,

which enables us to execute the largest and heaviest forge work, cheaper than any other establishment in the city; and we can, with the greatest confidence, announce to the public the

Best Foundry and Machine Shop

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

☞ Our patrons shall ever find us thorough in our WORK fair in our DEALINGS, and moderate in our PRICES.

☞ With the largest assortment of PATTERNS, and new ones constantly making, we can execute orders on the shortest notice, for

STEAM ENGINES,

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE;

QUARTZ MILLS, OF EVERY MODEL

—AND—

STAMPERS OF WHITE IRON,

Superior to any other for this use, and imported only by ourselves.

MINING PUMPS OF ALL KIND.

FLOURING MILLS,

Gang, Sash Mulay, and Circular Saw Mills,

SHINGLE MACHINES, Cutting 24,000 per day, & more Perfectly than any in use.

Car Wheels and Axles, of all dimensions; Building Fronts Round, Square, and Fluted Columns, Balcony Railings, Horse Powers, Stoves and Plow Castings, Retorts, Grate Bars, Range Plates, Boiler Fronts, Water Backs,

Wheelbarrow Wheels, Smut Mills, Sash Weights, Brass Work, and, indeed, Castings and Machinery of every description, whatever.

☞ All Work Warranted According to Order. ☜

Orders from the Country, by Express or otherwise, with a remittance, or satisfactory reference, will be promptly filled.

mh21tf GODDARD & CO.

UNDERTAKER

..AND..

GENERAL FURNISHER.

NATHANIEL GRAY has taken that large brick building, 155 Sacramento street, corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS. COFFINS, of all sizes and styles—PLATES and SCREWS, wholesale and retail.

N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.

☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.

☞ 155 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal

ap16-3m NATHANIEL GRAY.

SAMUEL SOULE. NATHANIEL PAGE.

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.....ALSO.....

Doors, Windows, Blinds, and all kinds of Building Materials.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

COMMON MARKET AND SPEAR STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

j27 -1m

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THE Best assortment in the city, and new ones constantly received per each steamer, at Noisy Carrier's Book and Stationery Co

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FULL and half bound Russia and Imitation Russia, Demi Miniature Memorandum, Tuck and Plain, of various sizes; Time Book, Cargo Books, &c., &c., at Noisy Carrier's Book and Stationery Co.,

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ALL the Poets—At Noisy Carrier's,

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A GREAT Variety of the best Patterns at the Noisy Carrier's Book and Stationery Co.,

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FOR The Million!—One Thousand and One Songster Californie, Old Pat's Gold Digger, San Francisco Minstrels, &c., &c., at Noisy Carrier's, 54 and 56 Long Wharf.

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ANNUALS, Splendidly bound and Illustrated, suitable for the best Parlor in the country, at Noisy Carrier's Book and Stationery Co.,

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BATH and Mercantile Post, Foolscap, Legal and Bill Paper, at Noisy Carrier's Book and Stationery Co.,

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ARNOLD'S, Maynard and Noyes', Thadeus Davids &c., at Noisy Carrier's.

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Legal Forms,

FOR The Transaction of all kinds of business at cents each. Call for "Economy is Wealth," at

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Gold Pens—All Warranted!

AT Noisy Carrier's.

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Chips of Old Block,

FULL of California Scenes and California Illustrations, at Noisy Carrier's Book and Stationery Co.,

'57 22 Long Wharf.

F. A. GUSHEE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

No. 70 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO. jy2 3m

Miscellaneous.

A Pleasing Incident.

Man, after all, is not the heartless wretch he is sometimes taken to be. There is still something good treasured up in his bosom. There is still a little of the angel in him. We were never more convinced of this fact than yesterday, while hearing of a scene which transpired in this city. A well known and influential citizen, while passing hurriedly along the street, was approached by a poor, dilapidated specimen of humanity, whose pale, haggard countenance, nervous frame, tottering step, and weak, tremulous voice indicated at once a sad, painful condition. There was withal, a something in the appearance of this man—a sort of bearing—which told the observer that he had seen better days.

"Can you tell me, sir," said he, attracting the attention of the gentleman referred to, "where I can find a pawn broker's shop in Marysville?"

Such a question, coming from such a man, excited the curiosity of the other, who replied that he did not know that there was such an establishment in the city. "But what business," he inquired, "have you with a pawn-broker?"

Here the poor fellow drew from his pocket a heavy gold ring. "This, sir," said he, (and he clutched it as something which he prized as dearly as life itself,) "is the last resource I have left. I have kept it for six years. I have often needed its value in bread, but have managed to get along without parting with it. I can keep it no longer—it must go. I could have sold it long ago, but I prefer to leave it for a while with a pawn-broker, so that I can get it back."

"What charm, my friend, is there about this little thing?" asked the other, taking the ring in his hand

"None, sir. It is only for the recollections that it revives, I desire to keep it."

The other looked at the ring for a moment, and exclaiming, "How strange!" fixed his eyes intently upon the hungry, ragged individual who stood before him.

"Tell me," said he firmly, "how did you come by this ring?"

"It was given to me."

"How long has it been in your possession?"

"Since '51."

"Who gave it to you?"

"Why, since you are so inquisitive, it was Mr.——; you will find his name with that of his sister's on the inside."

The names had already been recognized, but not the possessor of the ring. "Tell me again, my friend, how came you by the ring?"

"The truth is, sir, it's a long story, but I will tell you in a few words. Some years ago I was mining up near Shasta. One night a young man came along by my cabin and asked to stay till morning. I gave him a cot, built up a fire, gave him a good drink, and he went to sleep. The next morning he was about to leave on a foot journey, but I discovered that he was sick and unable to travel, besides he was broke. I made him remain with me in my cabin, got him a physician, saw him get well and hearty, and at the end of three months, I put one hundred dollars in his purse and consented that he should go. Before starting he came to me, and pushing that ring on my finger said, 'Mr. Waters——'"

"Is your name Waters?" interrupted the other, grasping the speaker's arm.

"It is," said he, without appearing to notice the emotion of his hearer. 'Waters, take this, and keep it for me. I may lose it. It is a present from a sister, and so long as you live, I shall at least know it is safe.' With this he left me, and from that day to this I have not seen him. I did hear he was doing well somewhere, but I never expect to see him."

This was enough. The heart of the other was full, and he must speak or burst. "Waters, my dear old friend and protector," he exclaimed, "here's my hand, take it. It, and what I have, is yours.' And in spite of all his efforts, our Marysville friend could not prevent a tear of joy from glistening in the corner of his eyes.

Waters was puzzled—confused—bewildered—overcome. He grasped the hand of his young friend, gazed upon him, and stood motionless. He would then pass his hand over his eyes and act like one awaking from a sweet dream. With him it was too much to be reality."

"And you are——"

"Yes, my dear old friend, I am. I know all you would say, but the street is no place to say it. Come with me, and never mind the pawn-broker. You can get along very well without him. I have every thing you require to make you comfortable, and it is all yours."

So saying they moved off, and we doubt not he who looked so ragged and poor yesterday is to-day rigged out in a bran new suit, and improved in every respect. It was a happy meeting, and one which resulted happily.—*Marysville Inquirer.*

CHILDREN'S DRESSING.—Hall's *Journal of Health* says; It is an ignorant barbarism which allows a child to have bare arms, and legs, and feet, even in summer. The circulation should be invited to the extremities; warmth does this; cold repels it. It is at the hands and feet we begin to die. Those who have cold hands and feet are never well.

Washington's Farewell.

The following extract is from a letter written by a lady upwards of 80 years old, residing in Philadelphia, to her grand-son in Washington:

"When General Washington delivered his Farewell Address, in the room at the south-east corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets, I sat immediately in front of him. It was in the room the Congress had occupied. The table of the Speaker was between the two windows in Sixth street. The daughter of Dr. C——, of Alexandria, the physician and intimate friend of Washington, Mrs. H——, whose husband was the auditor, was a very dear friend of mine. Her brother, Washington, was one of the secretaries of Gen. Washington. Young Dandridge, a nephew of Mrs. Washington, was the other. I was included in Mrs. H——s party to witness the august, the solemn scene. N——C——declined going with Mrs. H——, who had determined to go so early as to secure the front bench. It was fortunate for N——C—— (afterwards Mrs. L.,) that she would not trust herself to be so near her honored grandfather My dear father stood very near her, she was terribly agitated. There was a narrow passage from the door of entrance to the room, which was on the east, dividing the rows of benches. Gen. Washington stopped at the end to let Mr. Adams pass to the chair. The latter always wore a full suit of bright drab, with slash, or rather loose cuffs. He also wore wrist ruffles. He had not changed his fashions. He was a short man with a good head. With his family he attended our church twice a day.

General Washington's dress was a full suit of black. His military hat had the black cockade, there stood the Father of his Country, acknowledged by nations "the first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." No marshals, with gold-colored scarfs; no cheering. The most profound stillness greeted him, as if that great assembly desired to hear him breathe and catch his breath—the homage of the heart. Mr. Adams covered his face with both his hands. The sleeves of his coat and his hands were covered with tears Every now and then there was a suppressed sob. I cannot describe Washington's appearance as I felt it—perfectly composed and self-possessed till the close of his address. Then when strong men's sobs broke loose, when tears covered their faces, then the great man was shaken. I never took my eyes from his face. Large drops came from his eyes. He looked to the grateful children who were parting with their father, their friend, as if his heart was with them and would be to the end."—*National Intelligencer.*

FRENCH MORALS—SUICIDE.—The present condition of France demands some scrutiny, in order to test some of the various theories of morals and philosophy set afloat. Some persons assert that France is a moral nation, others think it is a very temperate nation, and others think that the wildest infidelity is about as good as Christianity. To all such, we commend the following paragraph. Two thousand five hundred suicides a year cannot be paralleled in any other country. Would they, then, rush out of the world if they had any sense of religious obligations?

A curious work on suicide and suicidal insanity, has just been issued in Paris. It is from the pen of Mr. Baismont. The author shows that the total number of suicides in France, from 1834 to 1845 inclusive, was twenty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-one, of which seventeen thousand nine hundred and four were men. Within the same period the total number of suicides in Paris alone was four thousand, five hundred and ninety-five, of which three thousand two hundred and fifteen were men. Unmarried suicides were as 1 to 2—seventy-six; married, 1 to 2—nineteen; widows and widowers, 1 to 2—thirty-two; persons of wealth, one hundred and twenty-six; in comfortable circumstances, five hundred and seventy-one; gaining simple subsistence, two thousand; hard up two hundred and fifty-five; used up and desperate, one hundred and fifty-nine; paupers, one thousand, one hundred and seventy-three. The number of suicides in Paris is greater during the summer than the winter months; and of the four thousand, five hundred and ninety-five suicides in Paris, one thousand and ninety-four were committed during broad daylight, seven hundred and fifty-six in the evening, six hundred and fifty-eight at night—the remainder not ascertained.

WHAT CONSTITUTES TRUE BRAVERY.—"The Duke of Wellington seeing a man turn pale, as, without moving a muscle, he marched up to a battery, remarked." "That is a brave man; he knows his danger, and faces it." The bravest men have ever been those of a high-toned, finely organized temperament, and, therefore, of an acutely nervous structure.—Cæsar, Bonaparte, Washington, and all men of great purpose and daring, were of this nervous temperament. The man who delights in scenes of bloodshed, and is utterly unmindful and reckless of danger, cannot be called a brave man. His courage is merely that of the brute, without reason or judgment."

"SOME OF THE MORAL INFLUENCES OF A GOOD HORSE."—The *Northern Advocate* is recommending good horses to travelling Methodist preachers. It says:

"If one watches the evident emotions of the rider of a fine horse, his first impression will be that the horse is the great fosterer of pride. See how the man glances over the outlines of the beast, and then looks around as if to at once court and disdain the eyes of all other men! His self-esteem is Centaurean, and has six legs. My horse and I! The English lady at St. Helena could never appreciate Napoleon's personnel, seeing him near the tall aristocratic, Sir Hudson Lowe, until she saw him mounted. Then she felt that he was the Emperor.

"A fine horse promotes cheerful, elastic spirits. Willis says that of all exercises for a consumptive and invalids, he has found horseback riding far best, but adds, 'He must have a good horse, and must own his horse.' Then the noble animal sends a sort of magnetic, inspiring sympathy through every nerve of his feeble rider. We have seen a trembling man of more than eighty years, helped into the saddle, suddenly resuming the life and bearing of his youth, as his kind and noble steed stepped proudly under him. A good horse is better and cheaper for an invalid man and woman than weeks at Springs or a trip to the South.

"But a travelling preacher knows best the moral aid of a good horse. Let him be going to an appointment, if his horse springs under him with mettlesome courage it stimulates the man. When, faint with labor, he mounts to return, the strong animal soothes him, as a cradel does an infant. He can talk to his horse, and fancy his flagging spirit comforted. We have thought often that God appointed the horse as one of the minor comforts of the intinerant. The lack of a horse is an uncomfortable item of a station. It is also to be noticed that our grand old pioneers, Ashbury, Lee, Garrettson, and Cartwright always make it a prime point to be well-mounted."

"THE SEVEN SAGES OF GREECE."—Periander wrote circular letters to all the other Sages, inviting them to spend some time at his court. They complied; and we have an interesting account of an entertainment at which they were all present. It was frugal, though sufficient; for such simplicity suited the taste of the guests, better than prodigal magnificence. The conversation was very varied;—now grave, now gay. Periander proposed the question:—

"Which is the most perfect popular government?"

All the six gave different answers.

Thales—"That, where the inhabitants are neither too rich nor too poor."

Solon—"That, where an injury to any private citizen is considered as an injury to the whole state."

Pittacus—"That, where dignities are always conferred upon the virtuous, and never upon the vicious."

Bias—"That, where the law has no superior."

Chilo—"That, where the laws have more authority than orators or demagogues."

Cleobulus—"That, where the citizens fear blame more than punishment."

From all these, Periander concluded that the best form of government was a modified aristocracy, in which the power is lodged in the hands of a few men of probity and virtue.

A MONOMANIAC.—It is very well known that by the laws of England, the Lord Chancellor is held to be the guardian of the persons and property of all such individuals as are said to be no longer of sound mind and good disposing memory; in fine, to have lost their senses. Lord Chancellor Loughborough once ordered to be brought to him a man against whom his heirs wished to take out a statute of lunacy. He examined him very attentively, and put various questions to him, to all of which he made the most pertinent and apposite answers. "This man mad!" thought he; "verily he is one of the ablest men I ever met with." Toward the end of his examination, however, a little scrap of paper, torn from a letter, was put into Lord Loughborough's hands, on which was written "Ezekiel." This was enough for such a shrewd and able man as his Lordship. He forthwith took his cue

"What fine poetry," said the Chancellor, "is in Isiah!

"Very fine," replied the man, "especially when read in the original Hebrew."

"And how well Jeremiah wrote!

"Surely," said the man.

"What a genius, too, was Ezekiel!"

"Do you like him?" said the man; "I'll tell you a secret—I am Ezekiel!"

TO CURE EGG-EATING HENS.—The following method was once adopted with success by a correspondent of the London Cottage Gardener: He took a partially eaten egg from the nest, and substituted in place of the yolk mustard mixed with water of a similar consistence. He then replaced the egg in the nest, and supposes the bird did not approve of the flavor, as he has not lost an egg since.

A friend attended one of the New York uptown fashionable churches last Sunday. We have since learned from him that the text was, "he that hath ears to hear, let him hear," which the preacher rendered, "he that hath yahs to yah, let him yah."

CURIOUS COINCIDENCES.—The *New Haven Palladium* relates the following interesting facts:

We notice a curious coincidence in the prizes lately declared to the graduating class of Yale. Three young men have now been educated here who were born and reared, and who still have their homes, in the far off Sandwich Islands. These three have all taken the First Astronomical Prizes, viz., Hiram Brigham of the class of 1853, W. D. Alexander of '55, and D. D. Baldwin of '57. These prizes are of the most honorable of the course, requiring not only intimate acquaintance with the visible heavens, but great accuracy in solution of problems, and especially in calculation of eclipses. There is therefore a great struggle among the "mathematic heads" of each class for the first prize on the list. But the "Cannibals' seem to have a proscriptive right to that honor. Curious to see these sons of the Pacific come round Cape Horn to wrest so surely this particular laurel from the youth of America!

THE TAZ MAHUL, OR TOMB OF NOOR MAHUL, WIFE OF SHAH JEHAN.—This mausoleum, at Agra cost the labor of twenty thousand men for twenty years, and three million, hundred and seventy-four thousand eight hundred and two pounds sterling. The quadrangle which enclosses it is nine hundred and sixty-four feet, by three hundred and seventy nine.

The mausoleum itself, the terrace upon which it stands, and the minarets, are all formed of the finest white marble, inlaid with precious stones. The wall around the quadrangle is of red sand-stone, with cupolas and pillars of the same white marble.

But of all the complicated music ever heard upon earth, that of a flute blown gently in the vault below, where the remains of the Emperor and his consort repose, as the sound rises to the dome amidst a hundred arched alcoves around, and descends in heavenly reverberations upon those who sit or recline upon the cenotaphs above the vault, is perhaps the finest to an inartificial ear. We feel as if it were from Heaven, and breathed by angels.—[Rambles in India.

ORIGINAL AND STRIKING SIMILE.—At a temperance meeting in New York on Wednesday evening, the Rev. Mr. Cuyler told a number of amusing stories, from which we clip the following:

It was about deer hunting. A city buck of the Broadway order went into the country, and they invited him to a deer hunt. He had seen the antlers of a deer, and had a lively notion of venison, but he knew about as little of the live animal as he did about the gun they gave him. They placed him where the deer was to pass, and told him to fire as soon as he saw him. He stood and trembled. Soon he heard the baying of the hounds, and before long there was a crackling of the underbrush, and a magnificent deer rushed by with immense antlers, and his tail erect. The city buck still stood and trembled. The huntsmen came up, and asked why he did not shoot. His lips trembled, as he answered, "I saw nothing but the devil go by with an arm-chair on his head, and his handkercheif sticking out behind."

THE FATE OF A FLIRT.—It is very rarely, indeed, that a confirmed flirt gets married. Ninety-nine out of every hundred old maids may attribute their ancient loneliness to juvenile leveity. It is very certain that few men make a selection from ball-rooms or any other place of gaiety; and as few are influenced by what may be called showing off in the streets, or any other allurements of dress. Our conviction is, ninety nine hundredths of all the finery with which women decorate and load their persons, go for nothing so far as husband-catching is concerned. Where and how, then, do men find their wives? In the quiet homes of their parents or guardians—at the fireside where the domestic graces and feelings are alone demonstrated. These are the charms which most surely attract the high as well as humble. Against these all the finery and airs in the world sink into insignificance.

DOES TIGHT LACING PREVENT OR PRODUCE CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Hall mantains, in his Journal of health, that tight lacing on the part of ladies does not originate consumption, but has a tendency to prevent it; if not actually prevent, and to cure if it is. The doctor asserts that tight lacing affects the lower portion of the lungs mainly, and causes the person to breathe less with the bottom of the lungs and more with the top; while he adds that consumption attacks the top of the lungs, under the collar bone, and that long before it reaches half way down, the person dies, not actually for want of enough sound lungs to live upon, but from the effect which the disease has had on the whole system. He next assumes that women breathe more with the upper portion of the lungs than men in consequence of their wearing corsets; after which he proceeds to show that in proportion to population, fewer women than men die of consumption, and gives his conclusion in regard to the efficacy of tight lacing.

"That man is a gentleman who is *gentle* in his manners, and *manly* in his conduct."

POTATO PUDDING.—To two pounds of white potatoes, boiled and masked smooth, add one-half pound of butter; the yolk of eight eggs, and the whites of three; one-half pound of sugar; two gills of cream. Bake in deep dishes, with a rich puff paste and rather a thick edging.—Some persons put in one-half pound of dried currants.

BAKED ALMOND PUDDING.—Blanch one-half pound of almonds, beat them smooth in a mortar; one spoonful rose-water; one of cream or milk, thickened with one large spoonful of pounded biscuit; one-half pound of sugar; seven eggs, and one nutmeg.

DR. BOURNE'S
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.

THEY REMOVE FROM THE HUMAN System, mercury in all its forms and all other mineral poisons administered by drug doctors, by accident or by pursuing unfavorable callings; the almost universal Causes of Rhumatism, stiff joints, weak and lame backs, neuralgia, difficulties of the stomach, lungs, etc, and consequently effect Speedy and Permanent Cures in all these diseases.

They equalize the nervous fluid, strengthen the entire nervous system, produce delightful sensations of quiet and repose, increase the natural warmth, are in fact the most Luxurious Bath which has ever been devised.

They may be taken by persons in perfect health; and all persons of sedentary habits, both male and female, should take from two to three per month, and would do so were their vitues and benefits once tested.

They are administered under the constant personal supervision of DR. BOURNE, and not entrusted to boy or inexperienced persons. They require great care and attention, when it is given.

There is no shock whatever, nor any painful sensations. The most delicate or robust, young or old, male or female, may take them in perfect safety, as Dr Bourne regulates them to suit each case.

They are now charged for at less than New York rates, to facilitate their general adoption, by which many a long doctor's bill may be saved

They are administered Only by Dr. Bourne, who has now employed them constantly more than a year, with pre-eminent success.

South east corner of Sansome and Commercial streets opposite St Nicholas Hotel, San Francisco.

☞ The effects of Poison Oak Removed in a few hours to a day or two at most, in almost all cases.

WATER CURE.

THE PIONEER AND ONLY WATER CURE in San Francisco—South-east corner of Sansome and Commercial streets, opposite St Nicholas Hotel

No poisonous and nasty medicines;
No bleeding, blistering or plastering;
☞ Only ☜
Good food and PLENTY of it; free air
Pleasant Baths; pure water;
Gentle exercise; proper clothing.

These be the agencies by which Dr. Bourne, Water Cure Physician, cures cases of disease which have baffled all other physicians and modes of treatment. The victims of mineral poisoning, and all others, are invited to call upon Dr. Bourne, or address by letter, S E corner of Sansome and Commercial streets, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The effects of Poison Oak removed in from a few hours to a day or two at most, in almost all cases

The most inveterate cases of Dyspepsia permanently cured (not "patched up,") in from six to ten weeks.

The Electro-Chemical Baths are employed only by Dr. Bourne. No shock or pains whatever. jy1 tf

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Goods delivered at any part of the city free of charge.
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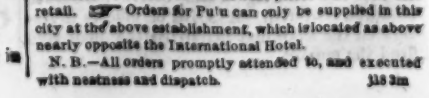
PICKLES—100 cases ENGLISH PICKLES;
400 cases American Pickles;
200 cases American Pie Fruits;
100 cases English Pie Fruits;
50 cases Reeves & Brennan's Fresh Apples;
20 cases Pine Apples;
20 cases Currant Jelly;
20 cases Raspberry Jelly;
50 cases Fresh Chicken;
50 cases Lobsters;
20 cases Fresh Clams.
In store and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
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HAMS—5,000 lbs OREGON HAMS and BACON SIDES selected expressly for family use. Just landed ex "Commodore," and for sale by
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LARD—5,000 lbs OREGON LARD. Just landed ex "Commodore," and for sale by
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EGGS—500 dozen FRESH OREGON EGGS. Just landed ex "Commodore," and for sale by
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BUTTER—3,000 lbs OREGON DAIRY BUTTER. In kegs and 10-lb tins, selected expressly for family use. For sale by
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Also—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Palm, and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices wholesale and retail. ☞ Orders for Pu'u can only be supplied in this city at the above establishment, which is located as above nearly opposite the International Hotel.
N. B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. jl5 3m

The Weekly Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 13, 1857.

ALL business letters for the *Pacific*, and all remittances must be sent to Joseph Weed, Esq; all other communications to the Editors.

Sabbath Trading—A Suggestion.

There can be no doubt but that a large majority, in the State, of those interested, desire the passage of a law against trading upon the Sabbath. The universal expression to this effect which one meets, and the almost unanimous signatures to petitions where they have been circulated among business men, or miners, show this. Unfortunately legislatures, composed lagely of men who follow politics from natural affinities to it, and to the kind of life prevailing at the capital, have not represented the people in this matter. We suggest that in the selection of candidates for the next Legislature, this be made a prominent point, and that men be questioned upon it. We believe it is a subject important enough to make a matter of distinct questioning of each candidate. The moral progress of this State is stayed more by the want of a Sabbath of rest than from any other cause.

We should not urge this matter so much as we have done were it not that we have seen the withering and the blight and desolation caused to communities by incessant labor without rest or interval in which the mind may be open and free to the delicate social or religious influences which reach it where a Sabbath is observed in any decent kind of a way. There are needed for the formation and sustainment of the finer traits of character, influences which can never find their way to the soul while the round of business is unbroken. Character is the result of influences. *It grows;* and it needs here all the varied influences that elsewhere serve to perfect it. It is not enough that the mind hold the memory of such influences or receive them now in chance impressions. The necessity of fresh, regularly recurring impressions, is one of the laws of the formation of character.

Men who have been in this State several years are often surprised and sometimes startled, at the change which they observe in themselves. Taste, tone, character have changed. They are not the men they were, perhaps have depreciated and wonder if they ever shall be again as they have been. The most genial feelings of men die out. The velvet gloss is worn off from social life; it has a duller aspect. A light and glory have passed away from the earth. Man pleases not ——. Relish for books, for the hazy soft light which radiates from works of genius, or from the kindling flashes which they emit in contact with the living soul, has been lost. Religious associations also have lessened their force.

The heart can never return to, or maintain its fine tone unless subjected to the action of those influences which confer it. The ear compelled to hear perpetual discord, loses its sense of harmony. Business alone will not form a fine character. The mere knowledge of social and intellectual and moral objects does not do it. They must have present action upon the mind. We cannot suffer their intermission for years without consequent proportionate, irrecoverable loss.

We would not enforce any religious observances on any man—far from it. Of course, we believe that a religious use of the Sabbath brings to man's character the highest influences possible for us to cherish, and that it gathers around the mind in childhood harmonies which shall be the sweetest heard along the way of life. But we plead that the routine of labor shall be intermitted by mutual consent of the citizens, expressed in law, whether in the fields men give themselves to sunlight and pleasure, or whether in the home they relax the stern business mien and exchange kindlier thoughts; or whether in the varied exercises of intellectual, social and religious occupation, they yield themselves up each recurring Sabbath to the best forces which work *to form men.*

"As Becometh the Gospel."

The kind of life which befits the Gospel and of which Christ was a perfect example upon earth, is the same which is required, and would be seemly in heaven. The Savior would have performed the same actions in heaven, the occasions arising for them, which he acted here. Every act of Jesus was eternally right. So our deeds would be if conformed to the Gospel. That is just as good a rule for heaven as for earth. Nothing can go beyond the law that reaches to the thoughts and intents of the heart and that requires perfect integrity and purity there. Nothing in heaven can be higher than the command to love God with all the heart and our neighbor as ourselves. No rule of intercourse can be higher or better than "the golden rule." Nothing can supercede it. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also even so unto them." When we have come up to conformity with the Gospel, then we have come up to the requisitions of heaven.

HEAT.—Last Sunday was the hottest day of the season at Sonora. The thermometer registered in the shade 110°.

Petaluma—Its Churches and People.

Petaluma is now known to be one of the most flourishing towns of the State. Its prosperity is caused and supported by a fine farming region of sixty miles in length, of which it is the only outlet. As late as 1853, it attracted little notice. Building lots could then be bought for fifty or one hundred dollars, which now sell readily for one or two thousand dollars. Property has advanced a hundred per cent. during the past year. There is nothing speculative in this. The business of the place fully warrants this advance. We have just passed a Sabbath there, and were pleased with the evidences of social progress which the town exhibits. The people have recently completed a very fine Congregational Church, in size 32 by 48, costing about $3,000. The people have built the Church without the necessity of the pastor's taking any active part in the work; and in this, which is an exceptional case, they are certainly to be commended. The house is one of the very neatest in the State, outside of San Francisco and Sacramento. A debt of only a few hundred dollars remains upon the building. The pews recently rented for $700 for half a year. The house is well filled on the Sabbath, and everything betokens interest and prosperity. It is pleasant to see the interest which springs up around a church in a new place. It promotes a community of feeling; and the bringing of men of every class and of different tastes weekly under the influence of the ennobling instructions of an enlightened ministry, cannot fail of its permanent effect.

The Sabbath was unusually warm, the thermometer reaching about 100°. Just in the midst of the hottest hour of the afternoon, we heard a Campbellite brother preaching, a few blocks off, at the top of his voice. It must have cost more effort than we felt capable of making on so hot a day. The Methodist brethren have been painting up and improving their house since we were permitted in the Spring, to occupy it with meetings of Presbytery and Association. A temperance meeting was announced in town for Wednesday evening. It seems to us that they have considerable drunkenness in Petaluma for so good a town. In a previous visit we noticed the same thing as now. This time we saw drunken men singing their ribald songs at the bar with glasses in their palsied hands; and more painful still, we saw at midday a drunkard mounting a horse without saddle or bridle, and falling off as often as, with help or otherwise, he succeeded in mounting. Pour in the cold water into town; it is all needed. By the way, the town has a fine spring of water led through it in pipes. The leading hotel of the town, the Petaluma House, is a temperance hotel.

We noticed in Petaluma and among the Sabbath Congregation, an unusual proportion of elderly people—persons who immigrated with their families, here to live and die among their children; and some of them have survived to see the third generation after them. Venerable is such age when connected with the faith of such good old men as Abraham and Jacob of other days. The name of the place, Petaluma, is euphonious and pleasant. We have not thought to ask its meaning or origin. Can some one inform us? The boat which now runs to Petaluma is not so well christened as the place is. It is called the *Anna Abernethy*, about as bad as the *Oliver Ellsworth*, in case of need to use the name in haste and under excitement. The *Abernethy* is officered by gentlemanly, pleasant men. A new boat is soon to take the place of this; one, constructed purposely for this trade. The boat makes the trip down and back each day. The travel to the Geysers is principally by this route.

A SINGING SCHOOL.—A singing school, after the New England manner, has been opened and is held two evenings of each week in connection with Rev. Mr. Willey's Church. The wisdom of singing schools, albeit there is sometimes wickedness in them, has been long tested in older States; and they are an institution which we are heartily glad to see introduced here. They furnish to the young an attractive recreation, an improving and elevating employment, and cultivate a taste for refined and refining pleasures. As contributing to worship they are of great importance, and for direct religious influence, notwithstanding the levity often associated with them, they deserve to be styled nurseries of the churches. We have known of revivals of religion which began in and extended through the choir, first of all.

AMERICAN CHURCH AT HONOLULU.—This Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. D. Strong, has within two years nearly doubled its church membership; adding several upon profession of their faith. A church edifice has been erected at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. The pastor has felt compelled to resign on account of the influence of the climate and of his labors upon his health. The resignation is to take effect the 1st of December next.

NEW CHURCH.—A Congregational Church is about to be organized at Santa Cruz. The society are taking measures to erect a Church edifice immediately. The lot selected is a most eligible one.

THE NEW COAST STEAMER.—The beautiful steamer *Santa Cruz* is now making regular trips to Santa Cruz and Monterey.

Mormon.

The *Western Standard* says "*Mormonism* means all truth." Will the editor give us the derivation of the word?—*Editors Pacific.*

Certainly. "Mor" is a contraction of *more;* and is a prefix to the Egyptian "mon," which signifies *truth.* Hence "Mormon" signifies *more truth.* From this we derive "Mormonism" as the most proper word in modern nomenclature to signify *all truth.*—*Ed. W. S.*

We accept the *Standard's* account of the signification of the word Mormon, but Joseph Smith, who ought to have known, does not agree exactly with our editor. Here is his learned exposition of it as communicated in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Times and Seasons:*

"SIR,—Through the medium of your paper, I wish to correct an error among men that profess to be learned, liberal, and wise; and I do it the more cheerfully, because I hope sober-thinking and sound-reasoning people will sooner listen to the voice of truth, than be led astray by the vain pretensions of the self-wise. The error I speak of is the definition of the word 'Mormon.' It has been stated that this word was derived from the Greek word *mormo.* This is not the case. There was no Greek or Latin upon the plates from which I, through the grace of God, translated the Book of Mormon. Let the language of that book speak for itself. On the 523rd page of the edition, it reads:—'And now behold we have written the record according to our knowledge, in the characters which are called among us the Reformed Egyptian, being handed down and altered by us according to our manner of speech; and if our plates were sufficiently large, we should have written in Hebrew. Behold ye would have had no imperfections in our record, but the Lord knoweth the things which we have written, and also, that none other people knoweth our language; therefore he hath prepared means for the interpretation thereof."

"Here, then, the subject is put to silence, for 'none other people knoweth our language;' therefore the Lord, and not man, hath to interpret, after the people were all dead. And, as Paul said, 'the world by wisdom knew not God,' and the world by speculation are destitute of revelation; and as God, in his superior wisdom, has always given his saints, wherever he had any on the earth, the same spirit, and that spirit (as John says) is the true spirit of prophecy, which is the testimony of Jesus, I may safely say that the word Mormon stands independent of the learning and wisdom of this generation. Before I give a definition, however, to the word, let me say that the Bible, in its widest sense, means good; for the Savior says, according to the Gospel of St. John, 'I am the good shepherd;' and it will not be beyond the common use of terms to say, that good is amongst the most important in use, and though known by various names in different languages, still its meaning is the same, and is ever in opposition to bad. We say from the Saxon, *good;* the Dane, *god;* the Goth, *goda;* the German, *gut;* the Dutch, *goed;* the Latin, *bonus;* the Greek *kalos;* the Hebrew, *tob;* and the Egyptian, *mon.* Hence, with the addition of more, or the contraction *mor,* we have the word Mormon, which means, literally, *more good.*

Yours, JOSEPH SMITH."

This word "Mon" is certainly a wonderful word—taken from the "Reformed Egyptian," a language which "none other people knoweth," and "altered" by those whose records are on the plates of Joseph Smith, "*according to our manner of speech,*" and is illiterately compounded with an English prefix. We need not go to the monuments of Egypt. Joseph Smith was very safe in saying that it was an Egyptian word, (hieroglyphic we suppose) since he has put in the declaration that "the word Mormon stands independent of the learning and wisdom of this generation." No doubt, of this or any other.

First Presbyterian Church.

The congregation connected with this Church worshipped last Sabbath for the last time in the building occupied by them since 1851. The *Chronicle* says of the occasion:

"Some of the members were among those who attended the old church which was burnt down in that year—dating their first connection with the congregation seven years ago. They now leave the building, and will shortly occupy a new, and we doubt not, splendid edifice to be erected on a lot purchased by the trustees on Stockton street, near Clay street. The scene at the meeting of the Sunday School is said to have been very interesting. Some of the children, when they were told it was the last time they would ever assemble in that place, burst into tears, and there were very few present who did not feel affected by the impressive address delivered by the Superintendent. This school will meet at the Chinese Chapel until the new church is built."

We learn that at the close of the morning service, subscriptions amounting to $8,000, were made towards the erection of the new church. About $2,500 are now in hand after paying for the new lot, grading, &c. When the subscriptions added to this amount reach $15,000—which is expected to be this week—the society purpose to begin immediately the erection of a building to cost $25,000.

A CHANCE FOR A DUEL.—Considerable excitement was manifested on the street last Thursday from knowledge of the fact that Mr. King, of the *Evening Bulletin,* had refused challenges from Mr. Duncan, of the *Globe,* and Mr. Merryman, his friend; the result of which it was supposed might be a personal collision. Nothing of the kind, we are happy to say, occurred. It has been so long since an instance occurred of the settlement of difficulties in the "mode usual among gentlemen," that it is very difficult to believe any one in earnest in giving a challenge. The thing passes as a very good joke. The code of the duellist has been effectually trampled under foot. The editor of the *Globe* rendered good service in helping to bring about this very rule of reason. Let him not now complain if it be both safe and honorable to refuse to fight a duel.

SPIRITUALISM FOUND WANTING.—The Boston controveray respecting "Spiritualism," growing out of an offer of $500 by (or through) *The Courier* to any one who could exhibit in the presence and to the satisfaction of certain eminent Professors of the Natural Sciences in Harvard University, any such marvelous phenomena as were commonly reported by Spiritualists as having transpired in the presence if not through the agency of certain persons designated "mediums," has resulted, after a week's investigation in the following award:

"The Committee awarded that Dr. Gardner, having failed, to produce before them an agent or medium who 'communicated a word imparted to the spirits in 'an adjoining room,' 'who read a word in English 'written inside a book or folded sheet or paper,' who answered any question' which the superior intelligences must be able to answer,' 'who tilted a piano 'without touching it, or caused a chair to move a 'foot;' and having failed to exhibit to the Committee any phenomenon which, under the widest latitude of interpretation, could be regarded as equivalent to either of these proposed tests, or any phenomenon which required for its production, or in any manner indicated a force which could technically be denominated Spiritual, or which was hitherto unknown to science, or a phenomenon of which the cause was not palpable to the Committee, is, therefore, not entitled to claim from *The Boston Courier* the proposed premium of $500.

"it is the opinion of the Committee, derived from observation, that any connection with spiritualistic circles, so called corrupts the morals and degrades the intellect. They therefore deem it their solemn duty to warn the community against this contaminating influence, which surely tends to lessen the truth of man and the purity of woman.

"The Committee will publish a report of their proceedings, together with the results of additional investigations and other evidence, independent of the special case submitted to them, but bearing upon the subject of this stupendous delusion.

"BENJAMIN PIERCE, Chairman,
"L. AGASSIZ,
"B. A. GOULD. jr.,
"E. N. HORSFORD.

"CAMBRIDGE, June 29, 1857."

We do not publish the papers accompanying this award, since it suffices that they show, so far as we can judge, that all desirable latitude was accorded to the "Spiritualists" in pursuing the investigation which resulted as above.

MARIPOSA QUARTZ MINING.—It is desirable for those who are seeking favorable opportunities for quartz mining, to know where good veins can be found. We were shown a few days ago by Mr. Diltz, of Mariposa, several specimens of quartz, from veins belonging to himself and partners, to which he invites the attention of capitalists. Of the specimens we are not a judge, but from some slight knowledge of the man, we can commend him to those who wish to put up machinery in that business. Two mills are located upon these veins, and run by water, and have paid well.

A GOOD CLAIM.—Mr. Arthur Walters, who owns a claim on the East fork of Clear Creek, during five days of last week washed out the snug sum of $1,667 85. A few days before he had borrowed $800 with which to send for his family. With his five days' work he was enabled to pay his patriotic debt and have left him a respectable capital. We trust that many will be induced to send for their families and that they will all meet with like good fortune.

EXCITING EXHIBITON.—One of the most remarkable exhibitions ever witnessed in this city, took place last Monday morning on the Plaza. About ten o'clock a crowd of persons known to the Police as old offenders, though some of them were boys, were taken from the Station House, properly guarded, to the Plaza. They were tied together, two by two. The motley crew proceeded through the Plaza, where they were stationed just above the flag staff, between it and Brenham Place. While on the way hither one of the number named Winters got possession of a knife and threatened to kill the first who approached him. He was secured by Captain Andrews. Another one of the worthies named Coffee got away and run into the Station House, where he was kept. They remained there about two hours, when the procession reformed and proceeded back to the City Hall. Some of the miserable beings thus paraded seemed to feel their position keenly, keeping their faces downcast for awhile, until finally becoming more hardened they all put on a defiant, bold air, which indicated most probably their feelings. There were one Chinaman and two negroes among them.—*Chronicle.*

The object of this public exposure of suspected criminals, was to make citizens acquainted with the persons who are supposed to have committed frequent burglaries of late in the city. The act was no doubt well intended by our faithful Chief of Police, but evidently deserves the disapprobation expressed by the Board of Supervisors.

THE STATE DEBT.—The *Nevada Democrat* represents that the people of Nevada county almost universally favor the payment of the debt. It says: "We have not deemed it necessary, recently, to say anything in regard to the question of paying the State debt, for the reason that in this section there is little or no opposition to its payment. Occasionally a man is found who favors repudiation, but they are "few and far between."

DECREASE.—It is estimated that the vote of Shasta County will be less this year than last by about three hundred. Were the election two months later there would probably be an increase of the vote rather than a decrease. Our loss this year will be chiefly a gain in the Northern counties.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUIT REVIVED.—An order was passed in the U. S. District Court on Monday, reviving the suit entitled U. S. vs. Rafael Soto de Pacheco et als., in the name of the heirs of the claimant. The title of the claim in this action is "San Ramon."

THE GOLD DUST SWINDLE.—The case of Charles W. Peterson, convicted of grand larceny, came up for sentence, when the defendant's counsel, Messrs. E. D. Baker and J. B. Manchester, moved an arrest of judgment on various technical grounds. The motion was denied, the defendant's counsel excepting to each ruling of the Court. Peterson was then sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State Prison. Notice of appeal on the bill of exceptions noted, to the Supreme Court, was given.

CLAIMS CONFIRMED.—The following claims were confirmed on Monday last in the U. S. District Court, Judges Hoffman and McAllister presiding: of Jose Castro et al. to eleven leagues of land situate in San Joaquin Valley; opinion by Judge McAllister: of Ellen E. Waite, administratrix, to "San Antonio;" opinion by Judge McAllister.

WAS SENTENCED.—Edward Murphy, convicted of assault and battery upon S. B. King, was sentenced in the Court of Sessions to one year's imprisonment. An appeal was taken, and the prisoner admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT BENECIA.—Last Wednesday, while some small boys, says the Solano County *Herald,* were playing on the new road leading from Benecia to the Pacific Works, a bank of earth caved in on them, killing one named Frank Malone, almost instantly; a little son of Judge Hastings had two of his ribs broken, and a son of Mr. Bassford was slightly hurt. The injured are slowly recovering.

DEATH FROM HEMORRHAGE.—On Sunday, about two o'clock, a man named James Brown fell down at the corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, whilst bleeding profusely at the mouth. He was taken to the Hospital, where he soon expired. It was determined that he died of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.—The Young Men's Christian Association held its anniversary meeting on Monday evening. The exercises on the occasion were very interesting. An eloquent and impressive address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Anderson.

PACIFIC MUSEUM.—The Pacific Museum offers a great many attractions; but the greatest one is the admirable and complete collection of grizzly bears, the most complete and interesting that ever was got together in any country.

THE MINT DEFICIENCY.—The deficiency in the Mint for the last twelve months' operations was yesterday ascertained to be $152,559 27 above the amount allowed by law for waste, which last is two-thousandths, or one five-hundredth part of the amount melted and refined. The following figures show the work for the year:

Gold refined, ozs.	1,373,095	$25,545,965
Legal waste "	2,765	51,041
Actual waste above the amount allowed by law, gold		$150,550
silver		2,038
		11
Total		$152,559

It will be seen that the loss in melting and refining has been no less than five per cent over and above the allowance made by the Government for waste. The loss has occurred in the department of the Melter and Refiner, which position was held by Col. A Harazthy during the whole period when this loss was made, and under the general principles of the law, he is responsible unless he explains satisfactorly how the loss was incurred.

PIONEER CELEBRATION.—At a meeting of the Pioneer Association, held on Monday evening, it was decided, after considerable discussion, to celebrate the 9th of September, the anniversary of the admission of California into the Union, and T. W. Freelon, Esq., County Judge, was selected as the orator of the occasion.

Later from Salt Lake.

By the steamer Senator, we have news from Salt Lake to July 1st.

Brigham Young and party had returned from their trip to Fort Limhi, in the North, and published an account of their travels.

The grasshoppers had done great damage to the crops in various parts of the Territory.

Captain J. A. Stagman and a party of twenty-five men, with pack animals, arrived at Salt Lake on the 22d of June from California, on their way to the States. Another company (names not reported) had also arrived there.

The Eastern Mail, under the conduct of Ephraim K. Hanks, arrived on the 23d of June, having left Independence, Mo., on the 1st June. This is the shortest trip on record, save one, also made by Mr. Hanks.

New potatoes, grown in the open air, and measuring nearly nine inches in circumference, made their appearance on the dinner tables, June 23.

The eighty-first anniversary of American Independence was to have been celebrated at Salt Lake City, by a grand military review, procession, etc.

In regard to territorial appointments the *News* uses the following significant language:

We are fully aware that President Buchanan and his Cabinet cannot be presumed to know the qualifications of all who are hounding them for office and a clutch at the spoils, and are thereby liable to have their best intentions frustrated. But they do know that Utah UNANIMOUSLY AND OF RIGHT wishes and respectfully petitions that His Excellency Brigham Young be continued to be her Governor, a man long and thoroughly tried and proven to be most worthy. And what American citizen, having a due respect for the constitutional rights and welfare of the people, will so much as ask for the appointment in Governor Young's place, or even accept it if proffered without being sought? No one. Neither can any intelligent person, unmaddened by party frenzy, uncontaminated by love of office and spoils, and possessed of only a tolerable respect for the rights and feelings of others, be so wicked and malicious as to urge President Buchanan to appoint any officers in territories, save those indicated by the choice of the people dwelling therein.

Later from China.

The British ship Chapman arrived last Saturday evening from Hong Kong, bringing dates to June 11—eighteen days later. Our advices by the Progressive Age were to May 25th.

On the 24th, a trading boat was seized by pirates off Cheong-sanwan. One of the crew was killed.

The American clipper Young America landed 970 passengers in Ginchen Bay, without loss of a man, and had sailed for Batavia.

Some attempt at riot had been made by Chinese at Macao. Three of the mob were seized for throwing stones at the sailors, and punished with 100 blows each.

Many piracies are reported, and men killed and others robbed.

H. M. S. Encounter was refitting, preparatory to sailing for England.

Major General Ashburnham landed on the 10th of June, from the mail steamer Singapore, and was received as a guest of Sir John Bowring, at Government House.

No expense was being spared in fitting up quarters for soldiers as they arrive.

The Keeling, or Cocos Islands, have been taken possession of by the British, as a coaling station from Ceylon to Australia. The Dutch think the act a rapacious one on the part of the British.

The Fiery Cross had arrived from Calcutta, bringing news of the sad state of affairs in Bengal, which is likely to postpone the settlement of the Canton question; for Lord Elgin and Gen. Ashburnham, having been written to by the Governor General, requesting that a portion of the troops destined for China might be spared for India, it is probable the request may be complied with.

At the anchorage off Macao, there are 60 vessels; 45 ships laden with rice having arrived since May 27. The import of rice into Hong-kong and Macao has been enormous, 850,000 piculs. Rice is however on the rise, and in Canton said to be five to six dollars per picul.

At Swaton, business was at a stand from the great scarcity of rice, and disturbed state of the interior. Scarcely a chest of opium had been sold during the month.

At Amoy, business was also dull from the same causes. Several collisions had occurred between the starving people and the authorities. Rice, however, was being imported in large quantities.

The Sampson arrived in Hongkong harbor, June 10th, with four pirate junks in tow. A number of the pirates who escaped to the shore were killed by the villagers. Captains Cochrane and Hamilton had captured 10 junks laden with rice.

The Starling, gunboat, had been actively engaged in looking after war junks. On going round to Whampoa, she found all of the docks destroyed. On passing the fort in Macao creek, the guns opened on her, which was returned with effect, two Chinamen being killed and eight wounded.

The rebels in a district city near Nankin, surprised the Imperialists on the 15th of May, fired 13 camps, and then mowed their enemy down with terrible slaughter,. The comrades of the Imperialists at head-quarters moved to their assistance, and the rebels were at length driven off, but not before 1,000 Imperialists had been slain, and some hundreds wounded.

On the first June, a terrific engagement took place between H. M. ship Hongkong and various gunboats on the one side, and Chinese junks on the other. The latter fought to desperation, and some 50 of the British were either killed or wounded. There were some 94 junks, however, captured, and the English came off victorious.

Two previous expeditions in the same quarter had resulted successfully. In the first 27 junks were captured, and in the second (27th May), the junks taken were destroyed. In the first two expeditions, 4 officers, 27 seamen and marines were wounded—several mortally.

On the 9th June, there were 24 British ships of war in China, and 12 others shortly expected.

The distress in Canton continues to be awful. The great scarcity and dearness of provisions causes the heaviest suffering to fall upon the poor of the city and province. Parties who have lately been in the city inform us that fully a third of the population have deserted it, hundreds of deaths now daily taking place from starvation.

Later from Oregon.

The steamship Republic arrived last Sunday night, bringing dates from Portland, O. T., to the 6th.

The U. S. surveying steamer Active, R. M. Cuyler commanding, arrived at Portland on the 31st ult., and sailed for Puget Sound on the 2d inst. She visited Portland for supplies for the North-Western Boundary Surveying Commission.

We visited last week that portion of Clackamas county which is near the base of the mountains. We saw many fields of very fine wheat, and the farmers generally told us that they would reap a good harvest, though not quite as good as last year. We saw an abundance of apples, although the orchards were very young. The peach crop in that section will be a failure, owing to the frosts.—*Dem. Standard.*

The Constitutional Convention will meet at the Court House, in Salem, on Monday, the 17th day of this month.

Later from the South.

The steamer Senator arrived Monday evening from San Diego, bringing dates from that port, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara:

STRANGE ACCIDENTAL KILLING.—A strange and fatal accident occurred in the barracks at San Diego, during the week ending August 1, in which one soldier was killed and another severely wounded. Two artillery soldiers, whose names the *Herald*, with usual carelessness, omits, were skylarking in the mess-room, when a third, likewise unnamed, entered, picked up a musket, and in sport told them to "stop that foolishness," at the same time pointing the gun and pulling the trigger. The cap exploded, and the contents passed through the thigh of one of the men, severing the large arteries, and causing death before assistance could be rendered. A board of officers investigated the affair and acquitted the man who fired the musket.

☞ We take pleasure in directing the attention of our friends to the card of Mr. B. F. Sterett, Book and Job Printer, whose establishment is at 145 Clay street. He is well prepared to do all kinds of printing, and those entrusting him with their orders will be fairly dealt with. His dveartisement will be found on our 8th page.

LITTLE & Co., APOTHECARIES' HALL,

No. 137 Montgomery street.

LITTLE & CO. Are regularly educated Apothecaries, graduates of Pharmaceutical Colleges; and confidently assert that they are the BEST QUALIFIED dispensers of MEDICINE in California.

LITTLE & CO. Challenge a comparison of their establishment with ANY Apothecary Store in the United States,

LITTLE & CO. Sell the BEST QUALITY OF MEDICINES at ONE-HALF the price asked by other Apothecaries

LITTLE & CO. Wish it distinctly understood that NO MISTAKES or BLUNDERS have EVER occurred in their establishment.

LITTLE & CO. Rely upon their own merits for patronage and PAY NO COMMISSIONS.

LITTLE & CO. Have no Doctor interested with them to send them business.

LITTLE & CO. Put up more Physicians' Prescriptions than any THREE APOTHECARIES in the city, and do a larger retail business than any Apothecary Store in the United States

LITTLE & CO. Respectfully invite the patronage of those who wish to obtain PURE MEDICINES at MODERATE prices.

au13 tf

THE LUXURIES OF

GOOD TEA AND COFFEE

Can be had by purchasing of the



EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.

jy9 3m

HATS! HATS!!

FALL STYLE -- 1857.

FISHER & CO.,

Introducers & Leaders of Styles,

Will offer to the Public, on

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 9TH,

....THEIR....

FALL AND WINTER STYLE,

Which has never been equalled in beauty and utility. Gentlemen are invited to call. Also, a large and fashionable assortment of new and desirable Goods, at Wholesale and Retail.

MONTGOMERY STREET,

Corner of Commercial. an13 3m

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.'S LINE

TO PANAMA,

Connecting, via Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at

ASPINWALL.

FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The Only Reliable and Safe Route.

Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.



The Favorite Steamship

SONORA,

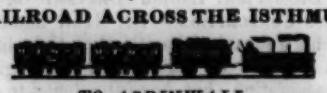
Will leave Vallejo street Wharf with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

Thursday, Aug. 20th, 1857,

At 9 o'clock, A. M, punctually.

Passengers by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s line are landed, on their arrival at Panama, upon the wharf at the Rail road terminus, by the Company's steam ferry boat, and proceed immediately by

RAILROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS,



TO ASPINWALL,

Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

Through Tickets

are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamsteamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

☞ Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer, until 12 o'clock midnight, Wednesday, Aug. 19

No merchandise freight will be received on board, after 3 P. M., Aug 19, and a written order must be procured at the office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,

corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

☞ The first Purchasers of Tickets in San Francisco are entitled to the first choice of berths on arrival at Aspinwall. jy 1d

F. A. GUSHEE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

No. 70 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO. jy2 3m

BIRTHS.

At Sacramento, Aug 2d, the wife of A K P Harmon, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Aug 9th, at the residence of Mr J R Brett, by the Rev R P Cutler, John F Hartwell, of Marysville, to Miss Elizabeth H Norton, of this city.

In this city, Aug 9th, by the Rev B Brierly, Francis Clarke to Emma Frances Abbott, all of this city.

By Rev Dr Scott, Aug 8th, Warren Mix, of San Francisco, to Mrs Susan Marvin, of Portland, Oregon.

At Gilroy, Santa Clara county, July 30th, Holmes D Van Shaick to Miss Susan Angell, all of Gilroy.

At Santa Clara, Aug 4th, William O Barker, of San Jose, to Mary Susan Thomas, of Gilroy.

On the 26th July, Thomas Baker, of New Almaden, to Miss Ellen Doughty, of San Jose.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 8th Aug, of consumption, Mrs Sarah A Hickey, wife of M C Hickey, aged 37 years.

☞ New York papers please copy.

In this city, Aug 9th, of consumption, Mr P H McDermott, a native of Ireland, aged 37 years.

In this city, Aug 8th, at 1 o'clock, Mr Thomas Reilly, aged 32 years, late of Baltimore, Md; an old '49-er, and member of Monumental Co in 1850.

In this city, on Monday afternoon, the 10th inst, of fever, Mr James H Wingate, a native of Portsmouth, N H, aged 43 years.

At San Jose, Aug 3d, Susan Francis Langhorne, daughter of Dr J W and Mary M Langhorne, aged two years and seven months.

To the Citizens of San Francisco.

At the Annual Meeting of the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to assist that Society in providing a suitable Home for the destitute and friendless who become dependent on it for protection and support. In furtherance of the design, persons who have suitable building lots for sale are requested to give notice thereof at an early date to either of the Committee.

As it is important that a building be provided as soon as possible, so that the work of the Society may not be retarded, the Committee would solicit contributions in aid of the Building Fund from individuals who are disposed to advance this noble charity. Such contributions may be handed in to either of the Committee, who will also call on the citizens for the aid required as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be made.

As the Charities of this Association are dispensed with judgment and discrimination, and under the personal inspection of the Ladies who devote their time and labor to the good work, the Committee make this appeal to the public with the full conviction that the enterprise is worthy of their unqualified confidence and support, as a valuable instrument for the relief of want and misery, without the risk of bestowing a premium on idleness and vice.

WM. H. DOW,
S. F. PARKER,
H. GIBBONS,
L. B. BENCHLEY,
JNO. F. POPE,
Committee.

☞ **DR. G. H. HOIT'S Medical Office** CORNER OF DUPONT AND PACIFIC STREETS.

LADIES' DRESS GAITERS, Philadelphia and Parisian LESTER & GIBBS are receiving assortments of ladies' gaiters, boots, slippers, &c, &c, by every steamer. Thankful to the ladies for their numerous visits, they earnestly hope a continuance of the same at the Pioneer Boot & Shoe Emporium, 194 Clay st., Court Block. jy13 3m

NOTICES.

☞ **TYPE! TYPE! Don't Loose Your Clean Linen**—A nice lot of Type and Ink of the real Metcalf make, for marking clothes, to be used without preparation, and the ink is warranted indelible if properly used. Also, a few Stencil Letter of various sizes.

NOIST CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO., Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf, dec-13-1y San Francisco.

REMOVAL.

PARK & WHITE

HAVE REMOVED to No. 132 WASHINGTON Street, between Sansome and Montgomery, opposite the Market, where they wish to call the attention of the Public to the LARGEST STOCK of

PATENT MEDICINES

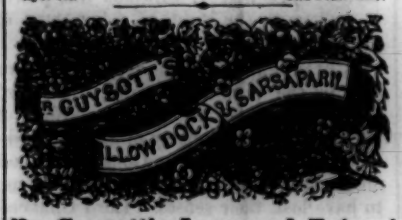
Ever offered in this market, many of which they agree to sell at NEW YORK PRICES, with only cost of importing added, and some articles at a still LESS RATE, guaranteed to be GENUINE, as they IMPORT every article direct from the manufacturers. ap16-3m

"Drink Deep, or Taste Not."

JUST received, a fresh supply of BLUE LICK WATER, direct from the Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky, which, from analyses, it will be seen that the solid contents of the Blue Lick Water are greater than those of any other mineral water yet known; and that "being possessed of a greater of substances, and in greater abundance, it may be very justly considered as standing at the head of the salino-sulphurous waters of the world." It is a sovereign remedy for all the various SKIN DISEASES and DYSPEPSIA in its worst form. It relieves disordered states of the Stomach and Bowels, carries off the effects of Intemperance, relieves Distresses of the Urinary Organs, opens the pores of the Skin, promotes Perspiration, relieving Colds, &c., regulates, assists, and promotes Digestion, restoring power to deranged functions generally.

Sold by the barrel, or in bottles, by

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington street, opposite the Market, ap16-3m San Francisco.



Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract

—OF—

Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla

IS now put up in the largest-sized (quart) bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best Sarsaparilla made, as is certified by the wonderful cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the hands of the proprietor. Remember, this is the only true and original article. This medicine, when used according to directions, WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL, Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pair in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of the Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

For sale by the Principal Druggists,

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents. ap16-3m 132 Washington street.

☞ **DISCOVERED AT LAST!**—The article that cures, almost without fail, every species of eruptions of the face, hands, or other parts of the body. Is your face disfigured with pimples or an irritating eruption of any kind; have you contracted that most troublesome disease, Barber's Itch; are you troubled with Tetter on the hands or elsewhere; have you any annoying, irritating, itching, inflamed erruption of any kind; go at once and obtain a bottle of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla which is no humbug, but the Best Blood Purifier ever prepared. And as a Spring and Summer medicine, it has no equal. Be careful, and get the genuine, which is put up in Quart Bottles, and sold by all respectable Druggists.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents. 132 Washington st., opposite the Market.

See advertisement in another column. a23 tf

☞ **Indigestion, Liver Complaints and their Cures.**—Holloway's Pills quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood, and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

DR. G. G. HAYDEN,

DENTIST,

No. 113 Montgomery street, next door south from Austin & Co. jy16

JOHN W. TUCKER,

Importer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer

....IN....

WATCHES.

DIAMONDS.

Silver Ware.

JEWELRY

....AND....

SILVER PLATED WARE.

QUARTZ WORK

Of all kinds Constantly on Hand.

WATCHES REPAIRED with care & Warranted

....AT....

NO. 125 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.

☞ Persons in the Interior wishing a

WATCH

Made of

Gold of their Own Digging

Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of

PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,

Ready for Casing. jy30

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

AT NEW YORK DRY GOODS STORE.

CHEAP DRY GOODS! 53 MONTGOMERY STREET.

RICH SILK ROBES,

New Style of Stella Shawls,

RICH CASHMERE SCARFS,

FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,

FRENCH CAMBRICS AND JACONETS,

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES

Ladies' Skirts, Hooped Skeleton,

CROWN, GRASS CLOTH, CORDED AND EMBROIDERED LADIES' AND MISSES' ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSE;

Gents' Shirts, Drawers, Gloves and

HOSIERY;

Together with

A large stock of Carpetings, Mattings, Blankets, Flannels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Satinets, Cassimeres, Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings.

Just Received

—AT—

NEW YORK

DRY GOODS STORE,

53 Montgomery street,

BETWEEN PINE AND BUSH STREETS.

BETWEEN PINE AND BUSH STREETS.

jy9-tf

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

UNDER THE OLD MOTTO OF

"BETTER CLOTHING FOR LESS MONEY THAN CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE IN SAN FRANCISCO."

Constantly on hand—

Fine Black Frock and Dress Coats,

TALMAS, RAGLANS,

BLACK AND FANCY PANTS.

Also, every variety of

Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET BAGS, Which we can and will sell cheaper than any other house in San Francisco.

☞ Remember the

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

No. 147 Washington Street, jy22 Montgomery Block.

San Francisco Business Directory.

Commission Merchants.

Macondray & Co, 63 Sansome street.
Bray & Bros, Commission Merchants, 97 Front.
Stowell & Stoddard, Brokerage and Commission, 97 Front.
G P Loucks, Com and Produce, No 6 Clay, near East.
J T McDougal, 173 Sansome st.

Blacksmiths.

Nelson & Doble, Pine st, bet Battery and Front.
Sims & Fraser, Blacksmithing, Oregon st, near Front.

Importers and Jobbers of Boots and Shoes.

J B Roberts & Co, 161 Battery street.

Importers of Hardware.

N Lecomte, Stoves and Tin Ware, worker in Tin and Sheet Iron, 89 Clay st.
W P Camp, Saw Maker and Repairer, large Circular Saws Gummed and Straightened, Montg'y near cor Pacific.
J Y Hallock & Co, Foreign and Domestic Hardware, 96 Sansome st.
Rockwell, Ceye & Co, 62 Battery street.
O Y Sawyer & Co, Hardware and Shoe Findings, 96 Front.
Benchley & Co, Foreign & Domestic Hardware, 62 Battery

Foundries.

Goddard & Co, Pacific Foundry and Machine Shop, First st, between Mission and Howard.
Coffey & Risdon, Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, Market Square, cor Bush and Market sts.

Undertaker.

Nathaniel Gray, Sacramento street,

Confectionery.

G Mitchler, Confectionery, 851 Washington near Stockton

Hotels and Restaurants.

Bay State House, 62 Front st, below Com, L Dickerman.
Clinton Hotel, 87 and 89 Pacific, bet Battery and Sansome.
What Cheer House, E B Woodward, 119 Sacramento st.
Albion House, Hagar, 40 Montgomery st.
Tehama House, G W Frink, cor California and Sansome.

Oil and Camphene.

Stott Co, Camphene, Lamps, Globes, 126 Sansome st.

Dentists.

Cole & Finney, corner Clay and Kearny.

Lawyers.

H B Janes, Attorney at Law, cor Clay and Montgomery.
E O Crosby, Attorney at Law, No 7 Court Block, Clay st.

Saddlery, &c.

Main & Winchester, Saddlery, Harness, etc, 62 Battery.

Groceries.

Codington, 119 Kearny st, bet California and Pine.

Feed Stores.

Sam'l Pillsbury, Hay, Oats, Barley, bran, 114½ Sansome st.

Agricultural.

J D Arthur, Agricultural Tools, 2 Washington st.

Wood and Coal.

John Lewis, Wood and Coal Yard, 21 Washington st, below Davis.

Cooperage.

R W Gunn's Cooperage, Oil Casks, Barrels, 183 Battery st

Miscellaneous.

Alexander Coffin, Inspector of provisions, 104 Front st,
J P Raymond & Co, Produce, Commercial st wharf.
J Jewett, Agent S F Palmer's Artificial Leg, 145 Clay st.
Janson, Bond & Co, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, corner Battery and Clay sts.
Farmer, Chase & Co, Chemical Works, 64 Front st.

PAPER HANGINGS,

CHEAP CARPETS,

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CURTAIN MATERIALS,

SHADES, HOLLAND, ETC.,

For Sale, Cheaper than the Cheapest,

FOR CASH,

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Second hand SHUTTERS constantly on hand, and for sale at LOW RATES. Particular attention paid to Country orders.

N. B.—Oregon Street is in front of the Custom House, north side of "Merchant's Exchange." jy8 3m

CONSUMPTION CURED BY INHALING Medicated Vapor.

FROM THE EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE I HAVE had in the practice of Inhalation of Medicated Vapor for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Palpitation of the Heart, &c., I am satisfied that it is the only rational treatment that can be employed with any hope of benefit to the patient.

I am convinced that ulcers in the lungs can only be cured by the direct application of the remedies to the diseased parts, and not by introducing medicines into the stomach.

I am satisfied that most of the medicines used by the profession do more harm than good by destroying the tone of the stomach, producing emaciation, loss of vital action, vitiating the circulating fluid, and in the end, death.

I am satisfied that if the medical profession would discard their pitiful jealousies, their singular distrust of new theories, and new remedies, and would seriously examine the treatment of lung and throat diseases by Inhalation of Medicated Vapor, that in one year the mortality from this source would be lessened one-third, if not one-half.

I am SATISFIED THAT CONSUMPTION IN ITS INCIPIENT STAGE CAN BE CURED, but becomes mortal by neglect, and hence, any one suffering from lung disease should LOSE NO TIME in seeking the aid of this treatment.

The prominent symptoms of Consumption are—Slight hacking cough, mostly perceptible on rising in the morning or on going to bed; tickling in the throat; sensible increase of the cough accompanied by a heavy, yellow mucus expectoration; Haemopiytis or raising of blood, which is one of the worst symptoms, as it indicates that tubercles have already formed in the lungs; pain in the chest or sides attended with difficulty of breathing; chills running up the back and through the limbs; hectic fever; night sweats; loss of appetite; diarrhoea, etc., etc.

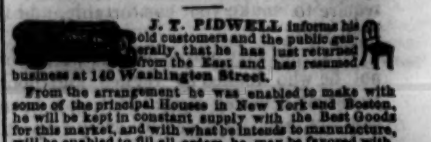
I would therefore invite all who are suffering from the above described symptoms to try Medicated Vapor, as the best remedy. It will certainly do no harm, and if you desire to regain health, I assure you, it is the only effectual and rational treatment employed to relieve these deplorable maladies.

N. B.—Those wishing to consult me by letter, can do so by addressing S. M. TIBBETS, M. D. at 125 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Jy9 S. M. TIBBETS, M. D.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, &C., &C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



J. T. PIDWELL informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the East and has resumed business at 140 Washington Street.

From the arrangement he was enabled to make with some of the principal Houses in New York and Boston, he will be kept in constant supply with the Best Goods for this market, and with what he intends to manufacture, will be enabled to fill all orders he may be favored with.

He would take the opportunity to inform those of the Trade that may wish to order direct from the East that he is prepared to transmit their orders, and afford them facilities to procure any goods they may desire.

SAMPLES OF FURNITURE,

Looking Glasses and Bedding, with a variety of Upholstery Goods, such as Plush, Hair Cloth, Webbing, and Lent's Patent Spiral Springs for Mattrasses, Sofas and Chairs; and an assortment of

CABINET HARDWARE.

He will also be in receipt of invoices of goods, which he will dispose of at a small advance.

He therefore feels confident to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of purchasing, either at wholesale or retail.

Remember—140 Washington street. 11 3m